United States Department of Agriculture

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

FCIC-25910 (11-2017)

HYBRID SWEET CORN SEED (PILOT) LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

2018 and Succeeding Crop Years

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
KANSAS CITY, MO 64133

TITLE: HYBRID SWEET CORN SEED (PILOT) LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK	**NUMBER: 25910**
EFFECTIVE DATE: 2018 and Succeeding Crop Years	**ISSUE DATE: November 7, 2017**
SUBJECT: **Provides procedures and instructions for administering the Hybrid Sweet Corn Seed (pilot) crop insurance program.**	**OPI: Actuarial and Product Design Division**
	APPROVED: **/s/** *Richard Flournoy* **Deputy Administrator for Product Management**

REASON FOR ISSUANCE

Major changes: See changes or additions in text which have been highlighted. Three stars (***) identify information that has been removed.

HYBRID SWEET CORN SEED (PILOT) LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

CONTROL CHART

Hybrid Sweet Corn Seed (Pilot) Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook							
	TP Page(s)	TC Page(s)	Text Page(s)	Exhibit Number	Exhibit Page(s)	Date	Directive Number
Insert	Entire Handbook						
Current Index	1-2	1-2	1-16	1	17	XX-2017	FCIC-25910
				2	18-20	XX-2017	FCIC-25910
				3	21-23	XX-2017	FCIC-25910
				4	24-27	XX-2017	FCIC-25910
				5	28-43	XX-2017	FCIC-25910
				6	44	XX-2017	FCIC-25910
				7	46	XX-2017	FCIC-25910
				8	47	XX-2017	FCIC-25910
				9	48	XX-2017	FCIC-25910
				10	49	XX-2017	FCIC-25910
				11	50	XX-2017	FCIC-25910
				12	51	XX-2017	FCIC-25910
				13	52	XX-2017	FCIC-25910
				14	54	XX-2017	FCIC-25910
				15	55	XX-2017	FCIC-25910
				16	55	XX-2017	FCIC-25910

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

This handbook replaces the 2016 Hybrid Sweet Corn Seed Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook, FCIC-25910 (12-2015). This handbook is effective for the 2018 and succeeding crop years and is not retroactive to any 2017 or prior crop year determinations.

HYBRID SWEET CORN SEED (PILOT) LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK
TABLE OF CONTENTS

HYBRID SWEET CORN SEED (PILOT) LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK
TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE NO.

EXHIBITS

PART 1 GENERAL INFORMATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1 General Information

A. Purpose and Objective

The RMA-issued loss adjustment standards for this crop are the official standard requirements for adjusting losses in a uniform and timely manner. The RMA-issued standards for this crop and crop year are in effect as of the signature date for this crop handbook located at www.rma.usda.gov/handbooks/25000/index.html.

This handbook remains in effect until superseded by reissuance of either the entire handbook or selected portions (through amendments or bulletins). If amendments are issued for a handbook, the original handbook as amended shall constitute the handbook. A bulletin can supersede either the original handbook or subsequent amendments.

B. Related Handbooks

The following table identifies handbooks that shall be used in conjunction with this handbook.

Handbook	Relation/Purpose
CIH	Provides overall general underwriting (not crop specific) process.
HSCS ISH	Provides specific underwriting guidelines for hybrid sweet corn seed (HSCS).
DSSH	Provides the form standards and procedures for use in the sales and service of crop insurance contracts.
GSH	Provides general administrative procedures.
LAM	Provides overall general loss adjustment (not crop-specific) process.
PPSH	Provides loss adjustment procedures for prevented planting.

(1) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions general (not crop specific) to loss adjustment are identified in the General Standards Handbook (GSH).

(2) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions specific to HSCS loss adjustment and this handbook are in exhibits 1 and 2, herein.

C. CAT Coverage

Refer to the CIH, GSH and LAM for provisions and procedures not applicable to CAT coverage.

D. Irrigated Practice

Refer to the PPSH and DSSH for irrigated practice guidelines.

2 AIP Responsibilities

A. Utilization of Standards

All AIPs shall utilize these standards for both loss adjustment and loss training for the applicable crop year. These standards, which include crop appraisal methods, claims completion instructions, and form standards, supplement the general (not crop-specific) loss adjustment standards identified in the LAM.

B. Form Distribution

The following is the minimum distribution of forms completed by the adjuster and signed by the insured (or the insured's authorized representative) for the loss adjustment inspection:

(1) one legible copy to the insured; and
(2) the original and all remaining copies as instructed by the AIP.

C. Record Retention

It is the AIP's responsibility to maintain records (documents) as stated in the SRA and described in the LAM.

D. Form Standards

(1) The entry items and completion instructions in exhibits 3 - 5 are the minimum requirements for the HSCS Appraisal Worksheet and Claim Form (hereafter referred to as "PW"). All entry items are "Substantive" (they are required).

(2) The Privacy Act and Non-Discrimination statements are required statements that must be printed on all forms or provided to the insured as a separate document. These statements are not shown on the example form(s) in exhibits 3 - 5. The current Non-Discrimination Statement and Privacy Act Statement can be found on RMA's website at: http://www.rma.usda.gov/regs/required.html or successor website.

(3) The certification statement required by the current DSSH must be included on the PW directly above the insured's signature block immediately followed by the statement below:

"I understand the certified information on this Production Worksheet will be used to determine my loss, if any, to the above unit. The insurance provider may audit and approve this information and supporting documentation. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, an agency of the United States, subsidizes and reinsures this crop insurance."

(4) Refer to the DSSH for other crop insurance form requirements (such as point size of font, and so forth). The current DSSH can be found on the RMA website at: http://www.rma.usda.gov/handbooks/24000/index.html or successor website.

3-10 (Reserved)

PART 2 POLICY INFORMATION

The AIP determines the insured has complied with all policy provisions of the insurance contract. The HSCS CP, which are to be considered in this determination include (but are not limited to):

11 Insurability

The following may not be a complete list of insurability requirements. Refer to the BP, CP, and SP for a complete list.

(1) The crop insured will be all the hybrid sweet corn seed acres in the county grown on insurable acreage for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which the insured has a share;

(b) That are grown under a hybrid sweet corn seed processor contract executed before the acreage reporting date;

(c) That are planted for harvest as commercial hybrid sweet corn seed in accordance with the requirements of the hybrid sweet corn seed processor contract and the production management practices of the seed company;

(d) That are irrigated; and

(e) That are not (unless allowed by the SP):

(i) Planted with a mixture of female and male parent seed in the same row;

(ii) Planted for any purpose other than for commercial hybrid sweet corn seed;

(iii) Interplanted with another crop; or

(iv) Planted into an established grass or legume.

(f) A commercial hybrid sweet corn seed producer who is also a commercial hybrid sweet corn seed company (as defined in the policy) may be able to insure the hybrid sweet corn seed crop if the following requirements are met:

(i) The seed company has an insurable interest in the hybrid sweet corn seed crop;

(ii) Prior to the sales closing date, the Board of Directors of the seed company has executed and adopted a corporate resolution containing the same terms as an acceptable hybrid sweet corn seed processor contract;

(iii) Sales records for at least the previous year's seed production must be provided to confirm that the seed company has produced and sold seed; and

(iv) An inspection reveals that the storage, conditioning and drying facilities satisfy the definition of a seed company.

(g) Any of the insured crop that is under contract with different seed companies may be insured under separate policies with different AIPs provided all acreage of the insured crop in the county is insured. If the insured elects to insure the insured crop with different AIPs, the insured agrees to pay separate administrative fees for each insurance policy.

(2) Insurance coverage is not offered on acreage

(a) Planted and occupied exclusively by male parent plants;

(b) Not in compliance with the rotation requirements contained in the SP or, if applicable, required by the hybrid sweet corn seed processor contract;

(c) If either the female or male parent plants are damaged before the final planting date and we determine that the insured crop is practical to replant but it is not replanted.

(3) In addition to the causes of loss excluded by the BP, unless specified otherwise in the SP, insurance coverage is not provided against loss of production due to:

(a) The use of unadapted, incompatible, or genetically deficient male or female parent plant seed;

(b) Frost or freeze after the date set by the SP;

(c) Failure to follow the requirements stated in the HSCS processor contract and production management practices of the seed company;

(d) Inadequate germination, even if resulting from an insured cause of loss, unless the insured has given the AIP notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if inadequate germination is anticipated on any unit; or

(e) Failure to plant the male parent plant seed at a time or in a manner sufficient to assure adequate pollination of the female parent plants, unless the insured is prevented from planting the male parent plant seed by an insured cause of loss.

(4) Duties in the event of damage or loss.

In addition to the requirements in the BP:

(a) The insured must file notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if he/she anticipates inadequate germination on any unit;

11 Insurability (continued)

(b) The insured must leave representative samples of at least three complete planting patterns of the female and male parent plant rows of the unharvested crop that extend the entire length of each field in the unit.

(c) The insured must provide a completed copy of the current hybrid sweet corn seed processor contract unless the seed company already provided it to the AIP and the seed company certifies that it uses the contract for all growers without any waiver or amendment.

(d) No indemnity will be paid on a unit if the seed company fails to provide the AIP with records requested to determine the dollar value per pound of production for each variety.

(e) In certain situations, AIPs may grant producers approval to leave representative samples when an accurate appraisal cannot be made at the time of release. Refer to the LAM for appraisals of representative samples.

12 Unit Division

(1) In lieu of the definition of "basic unit" contained in the BP, a basic unit will consist of all acreage planted to the insured crop in the county that will be used to fulfill a hybrid sweet corn seed processor contract;

(2) There will be no more than one basic unit for all production contracted with each processor contract;

(3) In accordance with section 12, all production from any basic unit in excess of the amount under contract will be included as production to count if such production is applied to any other basic unit for which the contracted amount has not been fulfilled; and

(4) Provisions in the BP that allow optional unit by section, section equivalent or FSA farm number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable.

(5) The enterprise and whole farm unit provisions in the BP are not applicable.

13-20 (Reserved)

PART 3 APPRAISALS

Potential production for all types of inspections will be appraised in accordance with procedures as specified in this handbook and the LAM.

21 Selecting Representative Samples and Strips

(1) Determine the minimum number of required samples for a field or subfield by the field size, the average stage of growth, age (size) and general capabilities of the plants, variability of potential production, and plant damage within the field or subfield.

(2) Split the field into subfields when:

(a) Variable damage causes the crop potential to appear significantly different within the same field; or

(b) The insured wishes to destroy a portion of a field.

(3) Each field or subfield must be appraised separately.

(4) Take not less than the minimum number (count) of representative samples required in, exhibit 6 for each field or subfield.

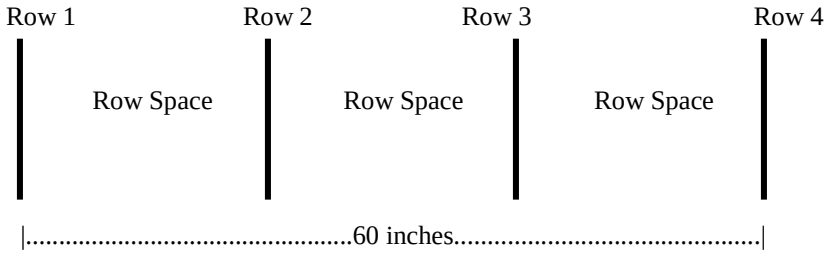
22 Measuring Sample Area for Sample Selection

Use these instructions for all appraisal methods that require row width determinations.

(1) Use a measuring tape marked in inches or convert a tape marked in tenths, to inches, to measure the row width (refer to the LAM for conversion table).

(2) Measure across three or more row spaces, from the center of the first row to the center of the fourth row (or as many rows as needed), and divide the result by the number of row spaces measured across, to determine an average row width.

Example:



60 inches ÷ 3 row spaces = 20 inches average row width

(3) Where rows are skipped for tractor and planter tires, refer to the LAM.

22 Measuring Sample Area for Sample Selection (Continued)

(4) Apply the average row width to Exhibit 7 to determine the length required for the sample row.

23 Sampling Procedure

Determine average hybrid sweet corn seed growth stage in selected representative samples.

(1) Establish the stage of growth as the most advanced stage of development in which at least 50% of the plants in the representative sample have reached.

(2) Use the stage of growth at the date of adjustment (the date when the adjuster first appraises crop damage) when determining yield loss, except in the case of hail damage. For hail damage, use the stage of growth on the date the hail damage occurred when determining yield loss.

(3) The correct timing of crop-damage appraisals is important to establish growth stage and cause of damage before regrowth occurs.

(4) When selecting the sample, make note of the planting pattern (i.e., 2 male rows, 4 female rows, 2 male rows, etc.). The critical dependence upon the male pollinator rows for adequate pollination makes it very important that the sample be representative of all female rows in the planting pattern. Samples consist of 1/100 acre.

24 Stages of Growth

Hybrid sweet corn growth stages identify time interval to next stage in relation to appraisal methods.

(1) Actual leaf count is used to determine stages of growth from emergence to tasseling.

(a) Starting with the rounded tip leaf, count all leaves developed up to, and including, the stage indicator leaf. The stage indicator leaf is that leaf which is 50 percent exposed. It is usually the uppermost leaf that is pointing below a horizontal line.

(b) If the rounded tip leaf cannot be determined, the node identification system will be used as follows (refer to pictures in exhibit 15):

(i) Pull up the entire plant and carefully split stalk to expose stalk nodes and root whorls.

(ii) The fifth leaf attaches to the top of the first noticeable elongation between the stalk nodes (an internode).

(iii) After the fifth leaf node is identified, count upward to the stage indicator leaf. In the early stages of the plant's development, the internodes are very compact and, therefore, difficult to distinguish. By stage seven or eight, the internode elongation should be easily found.

24 Stages of Growth (continued)

(2) Ear development is used to determine stage of growth from tassel to maturity.

(3) Stage Characteristics. The characteristics listed in exhibit 14 are based on normal or average conditions for 120-day or full season corn. There are approximately 7 days from planting to emergence, and 21 days from emergence to the 7th actual leaf stage.

25 Appraisal Methods

(1) General Information

A hybrid sweet corn seed crop normally is harvested and conditioned regardless of the potential for reduced yield. Consequently, loss adjustment most often is based on actual production documented on the settlement sheet.

Appraisal Method	**Use...**
Stand Reduction Method	For planted acreage with no emerged seed, and for all appraisals from emergence to the milk stage (stand reduction appraisal for hail damage begin with the 7th leaf stage).
Hail Damage Method	For hail-damaged hybrid sweet corn seed appraisals beginning with the 7th leaf stage and until the hybrid sweet corn seed reaches the milk stage.
Deferred	For hybrid sweet corn seed appraisals from the milk stage to maturity.

(2) Stand Reduction

If the reduction in stand is solely due to non-emerged seed due to insufficient soil moisture, do not complete appraisals prior to the time specified in the LAM. Refer to the section in the LAM regarding deferred appraisals and non-emerged seed.

(a) This method is based on the number of surviving plants in a designated sample row length.

(b) Surviving plant counts, at the time of appraisal, are converted to pounds per acre by multiplying the percent of potential remaining by the base yield. Base yield is the appropriate approved yield calculated by the RO.

(c) Prior to the 11th leaf stage, use the "Stand Reduction-Percent of Potential Remaining Chart from Emergence through 10th Leaf Stages (Exhibit 8) to determine the percent of potential remaining.

(d) From the 11th leaf stage through the 17th leaf stage, use the "Stand Reduction-Percent of Potential Remaining Chart from 11th through 17th Leaf Stages of Growth (Exhibit 9) to determine the percent of potential remaining.

(e) From the 18th leaf stage to the milk stage, count the yield and stand reductions on a one-for-one basis. Example: 80 percent stand = 80 percent potential.

(f) Poor germination or crop development due to insured causes.

(i) Use the stand reduction method of appraisal based upon the number of plants capable of reaching the milk stage prior to the frost date listed in the actuarial table.

(ii) Determine normal plant population by counting all potential (living, dead, missing, or non-emerged) plants in a length of row equivalent to 1/100 acre and enter in item 11.

(iii) Determine stage of growth for early-germinating hybrid sweet corn and record in item 19.

(iv) Determine the stage of growth for each late-germinating hybrid sweet corn plant and record in item 23 ("notes and calculations" section):

The stage of each plant; and the computation of the number of days from the current stage to the milk stage for each plant and add five days (the additional five days are to account for slower plant development as the frost date approaches).

(v) Compute the number of days from the appraisal date to the frost date (as listed in the actuarial documents for HSCS), and show calculation in item 23.

(vi) Count and record in item 12 as "surviving," those plants which will reach the milk stage before the frost date (include early germinated plants).

(vii) The percent of potential, item 15, is equal to the number of "surviving" plants divided by original plant population.

(viii) Percent of potential (item 15) multiplied by the applicable base yield is the per acre appraisal (item 17).

EXAMPLE:

Some plants are in the 5th, 8th, and 10th leaf stages. Date of the appraisal is July 24. Average killing frost date is September 25, 63 days from the date of appraisal.

Late-developing plants which will not reach the milk stage prior to the frost date will not be counted as surviving plants. (Refer to chart below.)

Plants in the 10th leaf stage will be counted as surviving, since they will reach the milk stage in 58 days (allowing the additional five days for maturity retardation). Plants in the 8th leaf and earlier stage would not be counted as surviving, as they would not reach the milk stage prior to the frost date.

STAGE	DAYS TO MILK STAGE
5th leaf	73
8th leaf	64
10th leaf	58

(3) Hail Damage Method

(a) Use for hail-damaged corn appraisals beginning with the 7th leaf stage and until the hybrid sweet corn reaches the milk stage. This method is based on the calculation of direct and indirect damage from hail to determine percent of potential remaining, converted to a pound-per-acre appraisal.

(b) For damage due to hail, inspections shall be delayed a minimum of 7 days after damage for a more accurate damage assessment.

(c) Direct damage includes loss from stand reduction, crippled plants, and damage to the ear and stalk.

(i) Stand Reduction:

(A) Prior to the 11th leaf stage, use the "Hail Stand Reduction Loss— for the 7th Leaf through 10th Leaf Stages of Growth" (Exhibit 10) to determine percent of damage due to stand reduction.

(B) From the 11th leaf stage through the 17th leaf stage use the "Hail Stand Reduction Loss for 11th Leaf through 17th Leaf Stages of Growth", (11) to determine the percent of damage due to stand reduction.

(C) From the 18th leaf stage to the milk stage the damage due to stand reduction is counted on a one-for-one basis.

(ii) Crippled Plants

(A) Cripples are plants which grow to approximately normal height or less but do not produce a normal, harvestable ear. Naturally barren stalks should not be counted as cripples.

(B) Crippled plants must be individually evaluated to determine their contribution to potential yield. Cripples are not counted as totally destroyed plants. For example, in a particular sample it may take three ears from crippled plants to make an average ear (3-for-1). If 30 cripples were counted out of 100 remaining plants and evaluated on a 3-for-1 basis (.67 factor since 2 of every 3 plants are considered damaged), the gross cripple damage would be 20 percent (.67 x 30).

(iii) Ear Damage:

Ear damage is determined by comparing the number of damaged kernels to the number of total kernels, in a sample of all ears from 10 consecutive representative plants.

(iv) Stalk Damage:

Plants having bruises on the stalk should not be counted as destroyed until such time as they actually fall over and become unharvestable. Young bruised plants usually will produce a normal (or near normal) ear. When considerable bruising is evident, the adjustment should be deferred until the actual loss can be determined.

(d) Indirect damage is caused by defoliation (the loss of leaf area) due to hail. To determine defoliation and subsequent yield loss:

(i) Select representative plants;

(ii) Remove the leaves which were exposed at the time of hail damage;

(iii) Determine the percent of leaf area destroyed (missing or brown areas) on each removed leaf;

(iv) Total the leaf-area-loss percentages; and

(v) Divide the total percentage by the total number of leaves to determine the average percent. Apply the average percent to the Leaf Loss Chart (exhibit 12).

(e) Stage Modification Procedure:

Plant stages may not be accurate for leaf area determination when short season (short stature) varieties which produce less than 19 - 21 actual leaves in a season are appraised. The stages used for defoliation determination are modified to reflect this lower potential leaf area. Determine the ultimate number of leaves to be produced by tearing the plant down. After the stage indicator leaf has been identified, dissect the plant and count the nodes or leaves not yet emerged to determine the ultimate number.

(i) If the actual number of leaves to be produced cannot be determined, defer the appraisal until the actual number of leaves can be determined. At the time of deferral, accurately determine percent of defoliation as of date of loss.

(ii) When the actual leaves to be produced can be determined, refer to exhibit 13 to obtain the modified stage for use with the Leaf Loss Chart (exhibit 12).

(iii) No further determination of defoliation should be made at the time of a later inspection unless further damage occurs.

(4) Deferred Appraisals

Appraisals deferred to maturity require:

(a) The seed company and the AIP's approval;

(b) Representative areas left for sampling consisting of at least three planting pattern widths. The length of each row must be sufficient for a 1/100 acre sample if the adjuster chooses the areas; otherwise maintain rows the length of the field;

(c) Three barrier rows or the equivalent left around each representative area to serve as an isolation and, unless the plants are destroyed prior to pollination, the insured must detassel within the isolation barrier; and

(d) The insured submitting samples of mature grain to the seed company for their determination of seed/nonseed production. If the seed company does not determine the amount of seed in the sample, count all production as seed.

(1) Deviations in appraisal methods require FCIC written authorization (as described in the LAM) before implementation.

(2) Modifications

(a) Modifications in appraisal methods require AIP authorization (as described in the LAM).

(b) When applicable, with the AIP's authorized representative's approval, use the following appraisal modifications in conjunction with the appropriate appraisal methods for damage due to insured causes.

(i) Insufficient Male Stand to Provide Adequate Pollination of Female Population

Identify factors affecting circumstances. Defer appraisal.

(ii) No Pollination Due to Drought, Heat, Hot Wind, and/or Insects:

Appraise hybrid seed corn as "0" (for the actual acreage so affected) if, after a general survey of the crop, the adjuster finds:

(A) Ear shoots, and the pollination period:

1 has ended. Blisters on the cob are enlarged (wart-like); or

2 is in progress. Blisters on the cob are not enlarged, and all the silk has been eaten off below the husk by insects.

(B) No ear shoots, and the pollination period:

1 is in progress or has ended; or

2 has not begun. The tassel is exposed and the still unexposed ear bud is less than 2 inches in length.

(iii) Poor Pollination Due to Drought, Heat, Hot Winds, and/or Insects:

Appraise hybrid sweet corn based upon stand reduction only if the appraisal cannot be deferred. After normal silking to milk stage, stalks with partial pollination are considered surviving plants but only to the extent they contribute to the production of a normal 1/2 - pound ear, i.e., if 3 ears are required to produce the grain equivalent of one normal ear, count only 1/3 of such plants. Barren stalks are not counted as surviving. Individually evaluate ears to determine total surviving plants to be entered on the appraisal worksheet. Document adjustment in the "Notes and Calculation" section of the stand reduction appraisal worksheet or on an attached Special Report.

(1) Include the AIP's name in the appraisal worksheet title if not preprinted on the AIP's worksheet or when a worksheet entry is not provided.

(2) Include the claim number on the appraisal worksheet (when required by the AIP), when a worksheet entry is not provided.

(3) Separate appraisal worksheets must be completed for each unit appraised and for each field or subfield including fields or subfields with differing base (Approved) yields or types (applicable to preliminary and final claims). See exhibit 6 for sampling requirements.

(4) Standard appraisal worksheet items are numbered consecutively in exhibits 3 and 4. Example appraisal worksheets are also provided to illustrate how to complete item entries, except the last three items on the appraisal worksheets.

28-30 (Reserved)

PART 4 PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

31 General Information for Worksheet Entries and Completion Procedures

(1) The PW is a progressive form containing all notices of damage for all preliminary and final inspections, including "No Indemnity Due" claims, on a unit.

(2) If a PW has been prepared on a prior inspection, verify each entry and enter additional information as needed. If a change or correction is necessary, strike out all entries on the line and re-enter correct entries on a new line. The adjuster and insured should initial any line deletions.

(3) Refer to the LAM for instructions regarding the following:

(a) acreage report errors;

(b) delayed notices and delayed claims;

(c) corrected claims or fire losses (double coverage) and cases involving uninsured causes of loss, unusual situations, controversial claims, concealment, or misrepresentation;

(d) claims involving a Certification Form (when all the acreage on the unit has been appraised to be put to another use or other reasons described in the LAM); and

(e) "No Indemnity Due" claims (which must be verified by an APPRAISAL or NOTIFICATION from the insured that the value of production exceeded the guarantee).

(4) The adjuster is responsible for determining if any of the insured's requirements under the notice and claim provisions of the policy have not been met. If any have not, the adjuster should contact the AIP.

(5) Instructions labeled "**PRELIMINARY**" apply to preliminary inspections only. Instructions labeled "**FINAL**" apply to final inspections only. Instructions not labeled apply to ALL inspections.

(6) Standard PW items are numbered consecutively in exhibit 5. An example PW is also provided to illustrate how to complete item entries.

32-40 (Reserved)

Exhibit 1

Acronyms and Abbreviations

The following table provides the acronyms and abbreviations used in this handbook.

Approved Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
AIP	Approved Insurance Provider
BP	Basic Provisions
CAT	Catastrophic Risk Protection
CIH	Crop Insurance Handbook, FCIC-18010
CLU	Common Land Unit
CP	Crop Provisions
DSSH	Document and Supplemental Standards Handbook, FCIC-24040
FCIC	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
GSH	General Standards Handbook
HSCS	Hybrid Sweet Corn Seed
LAM	Loss Adjustment Manual, FCIC-25010
PPSH	Prevented Planting Standards Handbook, FCIC-25370
PW	Production Worksheet
RMA	Risk Management Agency
SP	Special Provisions

Definitions

Amount of insurance per acre means a dollar amount determined by multiplying the county yield by the price election the insured selected and subtracting any minimum guaranteed payment, not to exceed the total compensation specified in the hybrid sweet corn seed processor contract. If the hybrid sweet corn seed processor contract contains a minimum guaranteed payment that is stated in pounds or kilograms we will convert that value to dollars by multiplying it by the price election the insured selected.

Approved yield means, in lieu of the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, an amount FCIC determines to be representative of the yield, after conditioning, that the hybrid sweet corn seed parent plants are expected to produce when grown under a specific production practice. FCIC will establish the approved yield based upon records provided by the seed company and other information it deems appropriate.

Certified seed test means a warm germination test performed on clean seed according to specifications of the "Rules for Testing Seeds" of the Association of Official Seed Analysts.

Clean seed means hybrid sweet corn seed which has been conditioned by the processor.

Commercial hybrid sweet corn seed means the offspring produced by crossing a male and female parent plant, each having a different genetic character. This offspring is the product intended for use by a grower to produce commercial crop of sweet corn seed.

Condition means a process to remove the husk, chaff, immature and undersized seeds, weed seeds, inert matter, other crop seeds, and other materials from the field run production to the extent such removal is possible and subsequently drying the hybrid sweet corn seed.

County yield is an amount contained in the actuarial documents that is established by FCIC to represent the yield that a producer of hybrid sweet corn seed would be expected to produce.

Dollar value per pound means an amount that determines the value of any seed production to count. It is determined by dividing the amount of insurance per acre by the result of multiplying the approved yield by the coverage level percentage, expressed as a decimal.

Female parent plants means sweet corn plants that are grown for the purpose of producing commercial hybrid sweet corn seed and have had the stamens removed or are otherwise male sterile.

Field run means the commercial hybrid sweet corn seed production before it has been conditioned.

Good farming practices means, in addition to the definition contained in the BP, those practices required by the hybrid sweet corn seed processor contract.

Harvest means combining, threshing or picking ears from the female parent plants to obtain commercial hybrid sweet corn seed.

Definitions (Continued)

Hybrid sweet corn seed processor contract means a legal contractual written agreement executed between the hybrid sweet corn seed producer and a seed company containing, at a minimum:

(a) the producer's promise to plant and grow male and female parent plants, and to deliver all field run commercial hybrid sweet corn seed produced from such plants to the hybrid seed company;
(b) the seed company's promise to purchase the commercial hybrid sweet corn seed produced by the producer; and
(c) a stated value, compensation, or method to derive a value that will be paid to the producer for the production as specified in the hybrid sweet corn seed processor contract or contract addenda (excluding any incentives or overproduction compensation that may apply) for the conditioned commercial hybrid sweet corn seed variety.

Inadequate germination means germination of less than 80 percent of the commercial hybrid sweet corn seed as determined by using a certified seed test.

Insurable interest means the insured's share of the financial loss that occurs in the event seed production is damaged by a cause of loss specified in Section 10 of the CP.

Male parent plants means sweet corn plants grown for the purpose of pollinating the female parent plants.

Minimum guaranteed payment means a minimum amount (usually stated in dollars) specified in your hybrid sweet corn seed processor contract that will be paid or credited to you by the hybrid sweet corn seed company regardless of the quantity of seed produced.

Planted acreage means, in addition to the definition contained in the BP, the insured crop must be planted in rows wide enough to permit mechanical cultivation unless otherwise provided by the SP.

Planting pattern means the arrangement of the rows of the male and female parent plants in a field. An example of a planting pattern is planting two consecutive rows of male parent plants and then four rows of female parent plants.

Pound a unit of weight equal to 16 ounces avoirdupois.

Practical to replant, in addition to the definition contained in the BP, applies to either the female or male parent plant. It will not be considered practical to replant unless production from the replanted acreage can be delivered under the terms of the hybrid sweet corn seed processor contract, or the seed company agrees in writing that it will accept the production from the replanted acreage.

Definitions (Continued)

Prevented planting, in addition to the definition contained in the BP, applies to the female and male parent plants. The male parent plants must be planted in accordance with the requirements of the hybrid sweet corn seed processor contract to be considered planted.

Sample means, for the purpose of the certified seed test, at least three pounds of randomly selected field run sweet corn seed for each type or variety of commercial hybrid sweet corn seed grown on the unit.

Seed company means a business enterprise that possesses all licenses for marketing commercial hybrid sweet corn seed required by the state in which it is domiciled or operates or a food company that offers hybrid sweet corn seed processor contracts, and which possesses, or has contractual access to, facilities with enough storage and drying capacity to accept and process the insured crop within a reasonable amount of time after harvest. If the seed company is the insured, it must also be a corporation.

Seed production means all seed produced by female parent plants with a germination rate of at least 80 percent as determined by a certified seed test.

Shelled sweet corn means kernels that have been removed from the cob.

Variety means the name, number or code assigned to a specific genetic cross by the seed company or as listed in the SP for the insured crop in the county.

Form Standards – Stand Reduction Method Appraisal Worksheet

Verify and/or make the following entries

Element/Item Number	Description
Company	Name of AIP, if not preprinted on the worksheet (Company Name).
1. Insured's Name	Name of insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.
2. Policy Number	Insured's assigned policy number.
3. Unit Number	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
3a. Claim Numbers	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.
4. Crop	Hybrid Sweet Corn Seed "0093"
5. Crop Year	Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed.
6. FSA Farm No.	FSA farm number and Hybrid Identification Code.
7. Field ID Number of Acres	Field or subfield identification symbol. Number of determined acres, to hundredths, in the field or subfield appraised.
8. Row Width	Row width to nearest inch. Refer to part 3, section 22 for row width determination information.
9. Base Yield	The approved yield provided by the RO. If the yield has not been established: (a) Complete inspection and worksheet except yield and associated entries. Inform insured that he/she will be contacted when yield is established. (b) The RO will approve a yield in pounds and send yield confirmation to the AIP, who will notify the adjuster. In critical situations, the RMA RO will phone an approved yield to the AIP and send a written confirmation. (c) The adjuster will complete the appraisal worksheet and Claim Form entries, arrange for the insured's signature on the worksheet and/or claim and distribute the documents.
10. Sample Number	MAKE NO ENTRY.
11. Normal Plant Population 1/100 acre	Determine by counting the potential (living, dead, missing, and non-emerged) plants in a length of row equivalent to 1/100 acre, rounded to the nearest multiple of ten.
12. Number of Surviving Plants 1/100 Acre	Number of surviving plants.
13. Percent of Stand	MAKE NO ENTRY.
14. Round Col. 13 to Nearest 5 Percent	MAKE NO ENTRY.

Form Standards – Stand Reduction Method Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Description
15. Percent of Potential	Enter the percent of potential as follows: (a) Determine the stage at time of damage and enter in item 19. (b) Before 11th leaf stage use exhibit 8 -- Stand Reduction Chart for Emergence through 10th Leaf Stages of Growth and enter percent potential, rounded to whole percent, after interpolating. (c) From the 11th through the 17th leaf stage, use exhibit 9 – Stand Reduction Chart for 11th through 17th Leaf Stages of Growth and enter percent potential, rounded to whole percent, after interpolating. (d) After the 17th leaf stage, enter result of dividing item 12 by item 11 (round to whole percent).
16. Base Yield	Repeat the entry from item 9.
17. Appraisal for Sample	Result of multiplying percent of potential (item 15), expressed as a decimal, by the base yield (item 16).
18. Total	Sum of entries in item 17.
19. Stage of Growth at Time of Damage	Stage of growth at the time of damage. Refer to exhibit 14.
20. Total Appraisals for All Samples	Repeat entry from item 18.
21. Number of Samples	Total Number of Samples.
22. Appraisal Per Acre/Field	Result in pounds of dividing the total appraisals for all samples (item 20) by the total number of samples (item 21).
23. Notes and Calculations	Enter pertinent information about the appraisal, including any appropriate calculations, or use a Special Report, and attach to the claim when remarks are needed.

The following required entries are not illustrated on the Appraisal Worksheet example below.

Element/Item Number	Description
24. Insured's Signature and Date	Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date. Before obtaining signature, review all entries on the appraisal worksheet with the insured (or insured's authorized representative), particularly explaining codes, etc., which may not be readily understood.
25. Adjuster's Signature, Code Number and Date	Signature of adjuster, code number, and date signed after the insured (or insured's authorized representative) has signed. If the appraisal is performed before signature date, document the date of the appraisal in the Remarks/Narrative section of the Appraisal Worksheet (if available); otherwise, document the appraisal date in the Narrative of the PW.
26. Page Number	Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Stand Reduction (Continued)

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY **STAND REDUCTION** **APPRAISAL WORKSHEET** **HYBRID SWEET CORN SEED**	COMPANY **ANY COMPANY**	1. INSURED'S NAME **I.M. INSURED**	2. POLICY NUMBER **XXXXXXX**
	3. UNIT NO. **0001-0001BU**	CLAIM NUMBER **XXXXXX**	4. CROP **0093-HSCS**	5. CROP YEAR **YYYY**
	6. FSA FARM NO. **123**	7. FIELD NO. **A**	NO. OF ACRES **10.0**	8. ROW WIDTH **36"**	9. BASE YIELD **1100.00**

COMPUTATIONS

SAMPLE NO. 10	NORMAL PLANT POPULATION 1/100 ACRE 11	NO. OF SURVIVING PLANTS 1/100 ACRE 12	HYBRID SORGHUM SEED AND GRAIN SORGHUM ONLY: PERCENT OF STAND 13	HYBRID SORGHUM SEED AND GRAIN SORGHUM ONLY: ROUND COL. 13 TO NEAREST 5 PERCENT 14	PERCENT OF POTENTIAL 15		BASE YIELD 16		APPRAISAL FOR SAMPLE (COL. 15 X 16) 17
1	**220**	**36**			**37**	X	**1100**	=	**407**
2	**220**	**32**			**34**	X	**1100**	=	**374**
3	**220**	**23**			**27**	X	**1100**	=	**297**
4	**220**	**42**			**41**	X	**1100**	=	**451**
5	**220**	**51**			**47**	X	**1100**	=	**517**
6						X		=	
7						X		=	
8	**After the 17th leaf stage, percent potential is in direct proportion to percent stand: Col.12 ÷ Col. 11**					X		=	
9						X		=	
10						X		=	
11						X		=	
12						X		=	
							18. TOTAL		**2046**

19. STAGE OF GROWTH AT TIME OF DAMAGE	20. TOTAL APPRAISALS FOR ALL SAMPLES		21. NO. OF SAMPLES		22. APPRAISAL PER ACRE/FIELD	
8th Leaf	**2046**	÷	**5**	=	**409**	LBS

23. NOTES AND CALCULATIONS

This form example does not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., signatures, dates, etc.).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Hail Damage

Verify and/or make the following entries for each appraisal worksheet element/item number. A completed appraisal worksheet example is at the end of this exhibit.

	Element/Item Number	Standard
	Company	Name of AIP if not preprinted on the worksheet (Company Name).
	Claim No.	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.
1.	Insured's Name	Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.
2.	Policy No.	Insured's assigned policy number.
3.	Unit Number	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
4.	Crop	Hybrid Sweet Corn Seed "0093."
5.	Crop Year	Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed.
6.	FSA Farm No.	FSA Farm Number, if applicable.
7.	Field No.	Field or subfield identification symbol.
	No. of Acres	Number of determined acres, to hundredths, in the field or subfield being appraised.
8.	Ultimate No. of Leaves	MAKE NO ENTRY.
9.	Base	The approved yield provided by the RO in pounds.
10.	Sample No.	MAKE NO ENTRY.
11.	Normal No. of Plants 1/100 acre	Normal plant population (original stand) – determine by counting the potential (living, dead, missing or non-emerged) plants in a length of row equivalent to 1/100 acre, rounded to the nearest multiple of ten.
12.	No. Plants Totally Destroyed 1/100 acre	Number of plants totally destroyed. If totally destroyed plants cannot be accurately counted, complete item 13 and enter result of subtracting remaining stand (item 13) from normal number of plants (item 11).
13.	Remaining Stand No. Plants 1/100 acre	Determine the number of remaining plants or enter the result of subtracting number of plants totally destroyed (item 12) from normal number of plants (item 11).

14. **% Damage from Stand Reduction**	Determine and enter percent of damage (to whole percent). (a) From 7th through 10th leaf stages, use Hail Stand Reduction Loss Chart 7th Leaf through 10th Leaf Stages of Growth (exhibit 10) based on entries in items 11 (normal number of plants) and item 13 (remaining stand). Interpolate to nearest whole percent. (b) From 11th through 17th leaf stage, use Hail Stand Reduction Loss 11th Leaf through 17th Leaf Stages of Growth, (11) to determine % damage from stand reduction based on entries in items 11 (normal number of plants) and item 13 (remaining stand). Interpolate to nearest whole percent. (c) After the 17th leaf stage, enter result of dividing item 12 by item 11.
15. % Cripples	Determine entry as follows (refer to sample on worksheet for calculations and subparagraph 26 3(c)2 for definition): (a) Count the number of cripples in 100 remaining live plants. (b) Individually evaluate the ears on the crippled plants to determine the GROSS damage from cripples. (Percent of cripples which will not produce a normal harvestable ear.) Multiply number of cripples (a) by percent of cripples (b). (c) Multiply this Gross percent times the remaining crop (100 – percent damage from stand reduction (item 14)) to obtain the net percent of damage. Round to nearest tenths. (d) Show calculations in the Remarks Section of the Appraisal Worksheet or on a Special Report.
16. % Ear Damage	(a) If no ear damage – MAKE NO ENTRY. (b) If ear damage: (1) Select all ears from 10 consecutive representative plants. (2) Determine the total number of kernels on all ears. (3) Determine the total number of damaged kernels on sample ears. The gross percent of ear damage is determined by dividing the total number of kernels damaged by the total number of kernels. (4) Determine net percent of ear damage by multiplying the gross percent times the remaining crop (100 – percent damage from stand reduction (item 14) – percent cripples (item 15)) and enter the results in item 16, rounded to tenths.

17. Total Direct Damage	Sum of items 14, 15 and 16 to tenths.
18. Potential Remaining	Result of subtracting total direct damage (item 17) from 100, to tenths.
19. % Leaf Area Destroyed	Determine and enter percent of leaf area destroyed.
20. % Damage for Leaf Destruction	Percent of damage for leaf destruction based on exhibit 12, percent leaf area destroyed (items 19) and stage of plant (item 27), to nearest tenth percent. Refer to subparagraph 26 (3)(d).
21. Net Indirect Damage	Result (rounded to tenths) of multiplying potential remaining (item 18) by percent damage for leaf destruction (item 20).
22. % Damage from Hail	Sum of total direct damage (item 17) and net indirect damage (item 21), to tenths.
23. % Potential Production Remaining	Result of subtracting percent damage from hail (item 22) from 100 (to tenths).
24. Base Yield	Repeat entry from item 9.
25. Appraisal For Sample	Result of multiplying percent potential production remaining (item 23) expressed as a decimal by the base yield (item 24).
26. Total	Sum of entries in item 25.
27. Stage of Plant Growth at Time of Damage	Stage of growth at time of damage. Refer to exhibit 14.
28. Total All Samples	Repeat entry from item 26.
29. No. Samples	Enter total number of samples.
30. Per Acre Appraisal lbs.	Result of dividing total appraisals for all samples (item 28) by the total number of samples (item 29).
31. Remarks	Remarks pertinent to the appraisal, sampling, conditions in general (e.g. – very hot and dry), etc. Show calculations.
The following required entries are not illustrated on the Appraisal Worksheet example.	
32. Insured's Signature and Date	Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date. Before obtaining signature, review all entries on the appraisal worksheet with the insured, (or insured's authorized representative) particularly explaining codes, etc., which may not be readily understood.
33. Adjuster's Signature, Code No. and Date	Signature of adjuster, code number, and date signed after the insured (or insured's authorized representative) has signed. If the appraisal is performed prior to signature date, document the date of appraisal in the Remarks/Narrative section of the Appraisal Worksheet (if available); otherwise, document the appraisal date in the Narrative of the PW.
Page Number	Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Hail Damage (continued)

(FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY)	1. INSURED'S NAME	2. POLICY NO.	3. UNIT NUMBER	4. CROP
HAIL DAMAGE APPRAISAL WORKSHEET (Hybrid Sweet Corn Seed)	**INSURED**	**XXXXXXX**	**0001-0001BU**	**0093-HSCS**

5. CROP YEAR	6. FSA FARM NO.	7. FIELD NO.	No. of Acres	8. ULTIMATE NO. OF LEAVES	9. BASE YIELD
YYYY	**106**	**B**	**10.0**		**1100**

COMPUTATIONS

SAMPLE NO.	NORMAL NO. OF PLANTS 1/100 ACRE	NO. PLNTS TOTALLY DESTROYED 1/100 ACRE	REMAINING STAND NO. PLANTS	% DAMAAGE FROM STAND REDUCTION (CHART)	%CRIPPLE (CORN ONLY)	% EAR DAMAGE (CORN) %HEAD DAMAGE (GRAIN SORGHUM)	TOTAL DIRECT DAMAGE (14 + 15 + 16)	POTENTIAL REMAINING (100 –17)	% LEAF AREA DESTROYED	% DAMAGE FOR LEAF DESTRUCTION (CHART)	NET INDIRECT DAMAGE (18 X 20)	% DAMAGE FROM HAIL (17 + 21)	% POTENTIAL PRODUCTION REMAINING (100 – 22)	BASE YIELD	APPRAISAL FOR SAMPLE (23 X 24)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	**240**	**201**	**39**	**63**	**6.2**		**69.2**	**30.8**	**45**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**69.5**	**30.5**	**1100**	**336**
2	**230**	**189**	**41**	**61**	**7.8**		**68.8**	**31.2**	**40**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**69.1**	**30.9**	**1100**	**340**
3	**240**	**198**	**42**	**61**	**7.3**		**68.3**	**31.7**	**40**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**68.6**	**31.4**	**1100**	**345**
4	**240**	**216**	**24**	**73**	**1.8**		**74.8**	**25.2**	**45**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**75.1**	**24.9**	**1100**	**274**
5	**240**	**205**	**35**	**65**	**5.9**		**70.9**	**29.1**	**45**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**71.2**	**28.8**	**1100**	**317**
6															
7															
8															
9															

26. TOTAL **1612**

27. STAGE OF PLANT GROWTH AT TIME OF DAMAGE	28. TOTAL ALL SAMPLES	29. NO. SAMPLES	30. PER ACRE APPRAISAL LBS.
7TH leaf	1612 ÷	**5**	**= 322**

31. REMARKS

Net percent cripple damage

Sample Number	Percent Cripples		Percent Damage Factor		Percent Damage from cripples		Percent Remaining plants		Net Percent cripple damage
1	25	x	.67	=	16.8	x	37	=	6.2
2	30	x	.67	=	20.1	x	39	=	7.8
3	28	x	.67	=	18.8	x	39	=	7.3
4	10	x	.67	=	6.7	x	27	=	1.8
5	25	x	.67	=	16.8	x	35	=	5.9

(A) General Information

(1) The PW is a progressive form containing all notices of damage for all preliminary and final inspections on a unit.

(2) If a PW has been prepared on a prior inspection, verify each entry and enter additional information as needed. If a change or correction is necessary, strike out all entries on the line and re-enter correct entries on a new line. The adjuster and insured should initial any line deletions.

(3) The adjuster is responsible for determining if any of the insured's requirements under the notice and claim provisions of the policy have not been met. If any have not, the adjuster should contact the AIP.

(B) Completion Instructions

Verify and/or make the following entries for each PW element/item number. A completed PW example is at the end of this exhibit.

Element / Item Number	Description
1. Crop/Code #	Hybrid Sweet Corn Seed "0093"
2. Unit #	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
3. Location Description	Land location that identifies the legal description, if available, and the location of the unit (e.g., section, township, and range; FSA Farm Numbers; FSA CLUs and tract numbers; GPS identifications; or Grid identifications) as applicable for the crop.
4. Date(s) of Damage	First three letters of the month(s) during which the determined insured damage occurred for the inspection and cause(s) of loss listed in item 5 below. If no entry in item 5 below, MAKE NO ENTRY. For progressive damage, enter in chronological order the month that identifies when the majority of the insured damage occurred. Include the specific date where applicable as in the case of hail damage (e.g., JUL 11). Enter additional dates of damage in the extra spaces, as needed. If more space is needed, document the additional dates of damage in the Narrative (or on a Special Report). Refer to the illustration in item 6 below. If there is no insurable cause of loss and a no indemnity due claim will be completed, MAKE NO ENTRY.

<table>
<tr><th>Element / Item Number</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>5. Cause(s) of Damage</td><td>Name of the determined insured cause(s) of damage for this crop as listed in the LAM for the date of damage listed in item 4 above for this inspection. If an insured cause(s) of damage is coded as “Other,” explain in the Narrative. Enter additional causes of damage in the extra spaces, as needed. If more space is needed, document the additional determined insured causes of damage in the Narrative (or on a Special Report). Refer to the illustration in item 6 below.
If it is evident that no indemnity is due, enter “NO INDEMNITY DUE” across the columns in Item 5 (refer to the LAM for more information on no indemnity due claims).</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Insured Cause %</td><td>PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.

FINAL: Whole percent of damage for the insured cause of damage listed in item 5 above for this inspection. Enter additional “Insured Cause %” in the extra spaces, as needed. If additional space is needed, enter the additional determined “Insured Cause %” in the Narrative (or on a Special Report). The total of all “Insured Cause %” including those entered in the Narrative must equal 100%.

If there is no insurable cause of loss, and a no indemnity due claim will be completed, MAKE NO ENTRY.

Example: Entries for items 4-6 and the Narrative, reflecting entries for multiple dates of damage, the corresponding insured causes of damage and insured cause percent:

<table>
<tr><td>4. Date(s) of Damage</td><td>JUN</td><td>JUL 11</td><td>AUG</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Cause(s) of Damage</td><td>Heat</td><td>Hail</td><td>Wildlife</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Insured Cause %</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>55</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Narrative: Additional date of damage – AUG; Cause of Damage – Drought; Insured cause percent – 20%.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Company / Agent</td><td>Name of the company and agency servicing the contract.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. Name of Insured</td><td>Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. Claim #</td><td>Claim number as assigned by the AIP.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10. Policy #</td><td>Insured’s assigned policy number.</td></tr>
<tr><td>11. Crop Year</td><td>Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed.</td></tr>
</table>

Element / Item Number	Description
12. Additional Units	**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY. **FINAL:** Unit number(s) for all non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection. A non-loss unit is any unit for which a PW has not been completed. Additional non-loss units may be entered on a single PW. If more spaces are needed for non-loss units, enter the unit numbers, identified as "Non-Loss Units," in the Narrative or on an attached Special Report.
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre	**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY. **FINAL:** Estimated yield per acre, in pounds, of all non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection.
14. Date(s) of Notice of Loss	**PRELIMINARY:** (1) Date the first or second notice of damage or loss was given for the unit in item 2, in the 1st or 2nd space, as applicable. Enter the complete date (MM, DD, and YYYY) for each notice. (2) A notice of damage or loss for a third preliminary inspection (if needed) requires an additional set of PWs. Enter the date of notice for a third preliminary inspection in the 1st space of item 14 on the second set of PWs. (3) Reserve the "Final" space on the first page of the first set of PWs for the date of notice for the final inspection. (4) If the inspection is initiated by the AIP, enter "Company Insp." instead of the date. (5) If the notice does not require an inspection, document as directed in the Narrative instructions. **FINAL:** Transfer the last date (in the 1st or 2nd space from the first or second set of PWs) to the FINAL space on the first page of the first set of PWs if a final inspection should be made as a result of the notice. Always enter the complete date of notice (MM/DD/YYYY) for the "FINAL" inspection in the FINAL space on the first page of the first set of PWs. For a delayed notice of loss or delayed claim, refer to the LAM.

Element / Item Number	Description
15. Companion Policy(s)	(1) If no other person has a share in the unit (insured has 100 percent share), MAKE NO ENTRY. (2) In all cases where the insured has less than a 100 percent share of a loss-affected unit, ask the insured if the other person sharing in the unit has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract (i.e., not crop-hail, fire, etc.). If the other person does not, enter "NONE." (a) If the other person has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract and it can be determined that the same AIP services it, enter the contract number. Handle these companion policies according to AIP instructions. (b) If the other person has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract and a different AIP or agent services it, enter the name of the AIP and/or agent (and contract number) if known. (c) If unable to verify the existence of a companion contract, enter "Unknown" and contact the AIP for further instructions. (3) Refer to the LAM for further information regarding companion contracts.

Section I – Determined Acreage Appraised, Production, and Adjustments

Make separate line entries for varying:

(1) Rate classes, types, classes, sub-classes, intended uses, cropping practices, or organic practices, as applicable;

(2) Appraisals;

(3) Stages or intended use(s) of acreage;

(4) Shares (e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on the same unit); or

(5) Appraisals for damage due to hail or fire if Hail and Fire Exclusion is in effect.

Element / Item Number	Description
16. Field ID	The field or subfield identification symbol from a sketch map or an aerial photo. Refer to the Narrative instructions.
17. Multi-Crop Code	**PRELIMINARY AND FINAL:** The applicable two-digit code for first crop and second crop. Refer to the LAM for instructions regarding entry of the codes.
18. Reported Acres	In the event of over-reported acres, handle in accordance with the individual AIP's instructions. In the event of under-reported acres, enter the reported acres to hundredths for the field or sub field. If there are no under-reported acres MAKE NO ENTRY.
19. Determined Acres	Refer to the LAM for definition of acceptable determined acres used herein. Enter the determined acres (both female and male) to hundredths for the field or subfield for which consent is given for other use and/or: (1) Put to other use without consent; (2) Abandoned; (3) Damaged by uninsured causes; Refer to the LAM for procedures regarding when estimated acres are allowed and documentation requirements. **FINAL:** Determined acres to hundredths. Acreage breakdowns within a unit or field may be estimated (refer to the LAM) if a determination is impractical. Account for all planted acreage in the unit. Account for all acreage occupied by female and male plants for hybrid sweet corn seed in the unit.
20. Interest or Share	Insured's interest in the crop to four decimal places as determined at the time of inspection. If shares vary on the same unit, use separate line entries.
21. Risk	Three-digit code for the correct "Rate Class" specified on the actuarial documents. If a "Rate Class" or "High Risk Area" is not specified on the actuarial documents, MAKE NO ENTRY. Verify with the Summary of Coverage and if the "Rate Class" is found to be incorrect, revise according to the AIP's instructions. Refer to the LAM.
22. Type	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the type grown by the insured. If "No Type Specified" is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a type is not specified on the actuarial documents, MAKE NO ENTRY.
23. Class	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the class grown by the insured. If "No Class Specified" is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a class is not specified on the actuarial documents, MAKE NO ENTRY.

Element / Item Number	Description
24. Sub-Class	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the sub-class grown by the insured. If "No Sub-Class Specified," is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a sub-class is not specified on the actuarial documents, MAKE NO ENTRY.
25. Intended Use	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the intended use of the crop grown by the insured. If "No Intended Use Specified" is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If an intended use is not specified on the actuarial documents, MAKE NO ENTRY.
26. Irr. Practice	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the irrigated practice carried out by the insured. If "No Irrigated Practice Specified" is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If an irrigated practice is not specified on the actuarial documents, MAKE NO ENTRY.
27. Cropping Practice	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the cropping practice (or practice) carried out by the insured. If "No Cropping Practice Specified" or "No Practice Specified" is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a cropping practice (or practice) is not specified on the actuarial documents, MAKE NO ENTRY.
28. Organic Practice	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the organic practice carried out by the insured. If "No Organic Practice Specified" is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code from the actuarial documents (e.g. 997). If an organic practice is not specified on the actuarial documents, MAKE NO ENTRY.
29. Stage	**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY. **FINAL:** Stage abbreviation as shown below. **STAGE** **EXPLANATION** "P" Acreage abandoned without consent, put to other use without consent, damaged solely by uninsured causes, or for which the insured failed to provide records of production which are acceptable to the AIP. "H" Harvested (Total contracted acres (both female and male) are considered harvested for acreage determination). "UH" Unharvested or put to other use with consent. **PREVENTED PLANTING:** Refer to the PPSH for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage. **GLEANED ACREAGE:** Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.

Element / Item Number	Description
30. Use of Acreage	Use the following "Intended Use" abbreviations. **USE** **EXPLANATION** "WOC" Other use without consent. "SU" Solely uninsured. "ABA" Abandoned without consent. "H" Harvested (Total contracted acres (both female and male) are considered harvested for acreage determination). "UH" Unharvested. Verify any preliminary "Intended Use" entry. If the final use of the acreage was not as indicated, strike out the original line and initial it. Enter all data on a new line showing the correct "Final Use." **PREVENTED PLANTING:** Refer to the PPSH for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage. **GLEANED ACREAGE:** Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.
31. Appraised Potential	Per-acre appraisal in whole pounds, of potential production for the acreage appraised. If there is no potential on UH acreage, enter "0." Refer to the LAM for procedures for documenting zero yield appraisals.
32a. Moisture %	MAKE NO ENTRY.
32b. Factor	MAKE NO ENTRY.
33. Shell%, Factor, or Value	MAKE NO ENTRY
34. Production Pre QA	**PRELIMINARY AND FINAL:** Result of multiplying column 31 times column 19, round result to whole pounds. If no entry in column 31, MAKE NO ENTRY.
35. Quality Factor	Enter the Dollar Value per pound determined as follows: For line entries showing appraised production considered as seed production, enter the applicable hybrid dollar value per pound (in dollar and cents). Calculate the hybrid dollar value per pound by multiplying the coverage level percent times the approved yield, and dividing the result into the applicable dollar amount of insurance per acre. If no entry in column 34 or column 37, MAKE NO ENTRY.

Element / Item Number	Description
35. Quality Factor (Continued)	**EXAMPLE:** The coverage level is 65%. The approved yield is 1300 pounds per acre. The dollar amount of insurance is $2423 per acre. 65% X 1300 pounds per acre = 845 pounds per acre. $2423 / 845 pounds = $2.87 per pound (Dollar Value) **All appraised production prior to maturity must be counted as seed.**
36. Production Post QA	**PRELIMINARY AND FINAL:** Result of multiplying column 34 times column 35, rounded to the nearest whole dollar. If no entry in column 34, MAKE NO ENTRY.
37. Uninsured Causes	**PRELIMINARY AND FINAL:** Result of per acre appraisal for uninsured causes (taken from appraisal worksheet or other documentation) multiplied by column 19 times column 35, rounded to whole dollars. Refer to the LAM for information on how to determine uninsured cause appraisals. If no uninsured causes, MAKE NO ENTRY. (1) Hail and Fire exclusion NOT in effect. (a) Enter the result of multiplying column 19 entry by not less than the insured's dollar amount of insurance per acre for any "P" stage acreage. (b) On preliminary inspections, advise the insured to keep the harvested production from any acreage damaged solely by uninsured causes separate from other production. Refer to the LAM for information on how to determine uninsured cause appraisals. (c) For acreage that is damaged partly by uninsured causes, enter the result of multiplying the appraised uninsured loss of production per acre, in whole pounds, by column 19 entry, times the column 35 entry (rounded to whole dollars) for any such acreage.

Element / Item Number	Description
37. Uninsured Causes (Continued)	(2) When there is late-planted acreage, the applicable production guarantee for such acreage is the production guarantee per-acre than has been reduced for late-planted acreage, multiplied by column 19, times the column 35 entry (rounded to whole dollars). (3) Refer to the LAM when a Hail and Fire Exclusion is in effect and damage is from hail or fire. (4) Enter the result of adding uninsured cause appraisals to hail and fire exclusion appraisals. (5) For fire losses, if the insured also has other fire insurance (double coverage), refer to the LAM.
38. Total to Count	**PRELIMINARY AND FINAL:** Result of adding column 36 and 37.
39. Total	**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY. **FINAL:** Total determined acres (column 19), to hundredths.
40. Quality	Check "None."
41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State, or other health organization maximum limits?	MAKE NO ENTRY.
42. Totals	Total of entries in columns 34, 36, 37 and 38. If a column has no entries, MAKE NO ENTRY.

Narrative Instructions

If more space is needed, document on a Special Report, and enter "Refer to the Special Report." Attach the Special Report to the PW.

(1) Record the Hybrid Sweet Corn Seed Company Code.

(2) If no acreage is released on the unit, enter "No acreage released," adjuster's initials, and date.

(3) If notice of damage was given and no inspection is necessary, enter, the unit number(s), "No Inspection," date, and adjuster's initials. The insured's signature is not required.

(4) Explain any uninsured causes, unusual, or controversial cases.

(5) If there is an appraisal in Section I, column 37 for uninsured causes due to a hail/fire exclusion, show the original hail/fire liability per acre and the hail/fire indemnity per acre.

(6) Document the actual appraisal date if an appraisal was performed before the adjuster's signature date on the appraisal worksheet, and the date of the appraisal is not recorded on the appraisal worksheet.

(7) State that there is "No other fire insurance" when fire damages or destroys the insured crop and it is determined that the insured has no other fire insurance. Also refer to the LAM.

(8) Explain any errors found on the Summary of Coverage.

(9) Explain any entry for "Production Not to Count" in Section II, column 62 and/or any production not included in Section II, column 56 or column 49-52 entries (e.g., harvested production from uninsured acreage that can be identified separately from the insured acreage in the unit).

(10) Explain a "NO" checked in item 44, "Damage Similar to Other Farms in the Area?"

(11) Attach a sketch map or aerial photo to identify the total unit:

(a) if consent is or has been given to put part of the unit to another use;
(b) if uninsured causes are present; or
(c) for unusual or controversial cases.

Indicate on the aerial photo or sketch map, the disposition of acreage destroyed or put to other use with or without consent.

(12) Explain any difference between date of inspection and signature dates. For an ABSENTEE insured, enter the date of the inspection and the date of mailing the PW for signature.

(13) When any other adjuster or supervisor accompanied the adjuster on the inspection, enter the code number of the other adjuster or supervisor and the date of inspection.

(14) Explain the reason for a "No Indemnity Due" claim. "No Indemnity Due" claims are to be distributed in accordance with the AIP's instructions.

(15) Explain any delayed notices or delayed claims as instructed in the LAM.

(16) Document any authorized estimated acres shown in Section I, column 19.

(17) Document the method and calculation used to determine acres for the unit. Refer to the LAM.

(18) Specify the type of insects or disease when the insured cause of damage or loss is listed as insects or disease. Explain why control measures did not work.

(19) Document the name and address of the charitable organization when gleaned acreage is applicable. Refer to the LAM for more information on gleaning.

(20) Document any other pertinent information, including any data to support any factors used to calculate the production. If on an attachment, enter "See attachment."

Section II – Determined Harvested Production

Note: All harvested production will be supplied by the HSCS company yield records.

(1) Account for ALL HARVESTED PRODUCTION (for **ALL ENTITIES** sharing in the crop) except production appraised BEFORE harvest and shown in Section I because the quantity cannot be determined later (e.g., released for other uses).

(2) Farm stored production documentation requirements for Columns 49 through 52 do not apply to HSCS.

(3) For production commercially stored, sold, etc., make entries in columns 49 through 52 as follows:

(a) Name and address of storage facility or buyer.
(b) "Seed," "Fed," etc.

(4) If acceptable sales or weight tickets are not available, refer to the LAM.

(5) If additional lines are necessary, the data may be entered on a continuation sheet. USE SEPARATE LINES FOR:

(a) Varying names and addresses of buyers of sold production.
(b) Varying determinations of production.
(c) Varying shares; e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on same unit.

(6) There will generally be no harvested production entries in columns 47 through 66 for preliminary inspections.

(7) If there is harvested production from more than one insured type and a separate approved yield has been established for each, the harvested production also must be entered on separate lines in columns 47 through 66 by type. If production has been commingled, refer to the LAM.

(8) Production to count (pounds per total planted acre yield) must be based on the amount of production delivered to the hybrid sweet corn seed company's plant AFTER the seed conditioning process (i.e. drying, shelling, screening, etc.).

Element/Item Number	Description
43. Date Harvest Completed	Used to determine if there is a delayed notice or a delayed claim. Refer to the LAM. **PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY. **FINAL:** (1) The earlier of the date the ENTIRE acreage on the unit was (1) harvested, (2) totally destroyed, (3) put to other use, (4) a combination of harvested, destroyed, or put to other use, or (5) the calendar date for the end of the insurance period. (2) If at the time of final inspection (if before the end of the insurance period), there is any unharvested insured acreage on the unit that the insured does not intend to harvest, enter "Incomplete." (3) If at the time of final inspection (if before the end of the insurance period), none of the insured acreage on the unit has been harvested, and the insured does not intend to harvest such acreage, enter "No Harvest." (4) If the case involves a Certification Form, enter the date from the Certification Form when the entire unit is put to another use, etc. Refer to the LAM.

Element/Item Number	Description
44. Damage Similar to Other Farms in the Area?	**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY. **FINAL:** Check "Yes" or "No." Check "Yes" if the amount and cause of damage due to insurable causes is similar to the experience of other farms in the area. If "No" is checked, explain in the Narrative.
45. Assignment of Indemnity?	Check "Yes" only if an assignment of indemnity is in effect for the crop year; otherwise, check "No." Refer to the LAM.
46. Transfer of Right to Indemnity?	Check "Yes" only if a transfer of right to indemnity is in effect for the unit for the crop year; otherwise, check "No." Refer to the LAM.
47a. Share	Record only varying shares on same unit to four decimal places.
47b. Field ID	(1) If only one practice and/or type of harvested production is listed in Section I, MAKE NO ENTRY. (2) If more than type of harvested production is listed in Section I, and a separate approved yield exists, indicate for each type the corresponding Field ID (from Section I, item 16).
48. Multi-Crop Code	The applicable two-digit code for the first crop and second crop. Refer To the LAM for instructions.
Items 49. – 55.	MAKE NO ENTRY. No hybrid sweet corn seed production is stored on the farm.
56. Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt.	Circle "lbs" in column heading. Production in whole pounds, of conditioned seed. Obtain production from summary or settlement sheets.

Element/Item Number	Description
57. Shell/Sugar Factor	MAKE NO ENTRY.
58a. FM%	MAKE NO ENTRY.
58b. Factor	MAKE NO ENTRY.
59a. Moisture %:	MAKE NO ENTRY.
59b. Factor	MAKE NO ENTRY.
60a. Test Wt.	MAKE NO ENTRY.
60b. Factor	MAKE NO ENTRY.
61. Adjusted Production	Enter the amount in Column 56.
62. Prod. Not to Count	Net production not to count, in whole pounds, when acceptable records identifying such production are available, from harvested acreage which has been assessed an appraisal of not less than the guarantee per acre, or from other sources (e.g., other units or uninsured acreage) in the same storage structure (if the storage entries include such production). This entry must never exceed production shown on the same line. Explain any "Production Not to Count" in the Narrative.
63. Production Pre-QA	Result of subtracting column 62 from column 61.
64a. Value	For hybrid sweet corn seed production, enter, the dollar-and-cents value per pound for the acreage which produced the hybrid sweet corn seed. Obtain this value by multiplying the approved yield by the coverage level percent, and dividing the result into the dollar amount of insurance per acre. **EXAMPLE:** The coverage level is 65% The approved yield is 1300 pounds per acre The dollar amount of insurance is $2423.00 per acre 65% X 1300 pounds per acre = 845 pounds per acre $2423 / 845 pounds = $2.87 per pound (Dollar Value) If entry is made in "64a" MAKE NO ENTRY in "64b."
64b. Mkt. Price	For seed production: MAKE NO ENTRY
65. Quality Factor	MAKE NO ENTRY.

Element/Item Number	Description
66. Production to Count	Multiply column 63 times column 64a for seed production only, rounded to whole dollars.
67. Total	Total of column 63. If no entry in column 63, MAKE NO ENTRY.

Items 68-72 when separate line entries are made for varying shares, stages, approved yields, types, etc., within the unit, and totals need to be kept separate for calculating indemnities, MAKE NO ENTRY and follow the AIP's instructions. Otherwise, make the following entries.

Element/Item Number	Description
68. Section II Total	**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY. **FINAL:** Total of Column 66.
69. Section I Total	**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY. **FINAL:** Enter the amount from Section 1, Column 38 total.
70. Unit Total	**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY**.** **FINAL:** Total of 68 and 69.
71. Allocated Prod.	MAKE NO ENTRY
72. Total APH Prod.	MAKE NO ENTRY

The following required entries are not illustrated on the PW example below.

Element	Description
Insured's Signature and Date	Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date. before obtaining insured's signature, review all entries on the PW with the insured (or insured's authorized representative), particularly explaining codes, etc., that may not be readily understood. Final indemnity inspections and final replanting payment inspections should be signed on bottom line.
Adjuster's Signature, Code #, and Date	Signature of adjuster, code number, and date signed after the insured (or insured's authorized representative) has signed. For an absentee insured, enter adjuster's code number only. The signature and date will be entered after the absentee has signed and returned the PW. Final indemnity inspections and final replanting payment inspections should be signed on bottom line.
Page	**PRELIMINARY:** Page numbers – "1," "2," etc., at the time of inspection. **FINAL:** Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

PRODUCTION WORKSHEET EXAMPLE

1. Crop/Code #	2. Unit #	3. Location Description			
HSCS 0093	0001-0001BU	FN 291 S020-T015N-R002E			
4. Date(s) of Damage	JUL				
5. Cause(s) of Damage	WIND				
6. Insured Cause %	100				
12. Additional Units					
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre					

7. Company: ANY COMPANY
Agency: ANY AGENCY

8. Name of Insured: I.M. INSURED
9. Claim #: XXXXXXXX
11. Crop Year: YYYY
10. Policy #: XXXXXX
14. Date(s) Notice of Loss: 1st MM/DD/YYYY; 2nd; Final MM/DD/YYYY
15. Companion Policy(s):

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL

16. Field ID	17. Multi-Crop Code	18. Reported Acres	19. Determined Acres	20. Interest or Share	21. Risk	22. Type	23. Class	24. Sub-Class	25. Intended Use	26. Irr Practice	27. Cropping Practice	28. Organic Practice	29. Stage	30. Use of Acreage
B	NS		50.00	1.000		210					002		H	H
		39. TOTAL	50.00											

B. POTENTIAL YIELD

31. Appraised Potential	32a. Moisture % / 32b. Factor	33. Shell %, Factor, or Value	34. Production Pre QA	35. Quality Factor	36. Production Post QA	37. Uninsured Causes	38. Total to Count
	42. TOTALS						

40. Quality: TW ☐ KD ☐ Aflatoxin ☐ Vomitoxin ☐ Fumonisin ☐ Garlicky ☐ Dark Roast ☐ Sclerotinia ☐ Ergoty ☐ CoFo ☐ Other ☐ None ☒
41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits? Yes ☐

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report): Determined acres using FSA 578 and map – would measure within 5 percent. Hybrid No. XXX-YY.

SECTION II – DETERMINED HARVESTED PRODUCTION

43. Date Harvest Completed: MM/DD/YYYY
44. Damage similar to other farms in the area? Yes [X] No [ ]
45. Assignment of Indemnity? Yes [ ] No [X]
46. Transfer of Right to Indemnity? Yes [X] No [ ]

A. MEASUREMENTS

47a. Share / 47b. Field ID	48. Multi-Crop Code	49. Length or Diameter	50. Width	51. Depth	52. Deduction
	NS	XYZ HSCS Company			

B. GROSS PRODUCTION

53. Net Cubic Feet	54. Conversion Factor	55. Gross Prod.	56. Bu Ton (Lbs.) CWT
			845

C. ADJUSTMENTS TO HARVESTED PRODUCTION

57. Shell/ Sugar Factor	58a. FM% / 58b. Factor	59a. Moisture % / 59b. Factor	60a. Test WT / 60b. Factor	61. Adjusted Production	62. Prod. Not to Count	63. Production Pre-QA	64a. Value / 64b. Mkt. Price	65. Quality Factor	66. Production to Count
						845.	2.87		2,425
					67. TOTAL	845.		68. Section II Total	2,425
								69. Section I Total	
								70. Unit Total	2,425
								71. Allocated Prod.	
								72. Total APH Prod.	

This form example does not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., signatures, dates, etc.).

Minimum Representative Sample Requirements

Acres in Field	Minimum No. of Samples
0.1 - 10.0	3
Add one additional sample for each additional 40.0 acres (or fraction thereof) in the field or subfield.	

ROW WIDTHS AND LENGTHS

ROW WIDTH (INCHES)	ROW LENGTH (FEET) FOR 1/100 ACRE	ROW LENGTH (FEET) FOR 1/1000 ACRE	ROW LENGTH (FEET) FOR 1/2000 ACRE
42	124.5	12.4	6.2
40	130.7	13.1	6.5
38	137.6	13.8	6.9
36	145.2	14.5	7.3
34	153.7	15.4	7.7
32	163.4	16.3	8.2
30	174.2	17.4	8.7
28	186.7	18.7	9.3
26	201.0	20.1	10.1
24	217.8	21.8	10.9
22	237.6	23.8	11.9
20	261.4	26.1	13.1
18	290.4	29.0	14.5
16	326.7	32.7	16.3
14	373.4	37.3	18.7

For row widths not listed in exhibit 7, use the following formula:

$$\frac{43{,}560 \text{ sq. ft./acre} \div \left[\frac{\text{row width in inches}}{12"}\right]}{\begin{array}{ccccc}100 \text{ ft.} & \text{or} & 1000 \text{ ft.} & \text{or} & 2000 \text{ ft.} \\ \text{(for 1/100 acre)} & & \text{(for 1/1000 acre)} & & \text{(for 1/2000 acre)}\end{array}}$$

EXAMPLE:

$$\frac{43{,}560 \text{ sq. ft./acre} \div \frac{25"}{12"}}{100 \text{ ft.}} = \frac{43{,}560 \text{ sq. ft.} \div 2.083}{100 \text{ ft.}} = \frac{20{,}912.146}{100 \text{ ft.}} = 209.121 \text{ ft. or } 209.1 \text{ ft. row length}$$

STAND REDUCTION - PERCENT OF POTENTIAL REMAINING FROM EMERGENCE THROUGH 10TH LEAF STAGES OF GROWTH

Use from emergence through 10th leaf stage. Interpolate as necessary and round to the nearest whole percent. (DO NOT USE AFTER 10TH LEAF STAGE.)

REMAINING PLANTS IN SAMPLE (1/100) ACRE

ORIGINAL STAND	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	ORIGINAL STAND
400	100	100	99	98	98	97	97	97	96	95	94	92	91	89	87	86	84	82	80	78	76	74	72	69	67	64	61	58	55	52	48	43	37	31	24	19	14	10	5	400
390	100	100	100	99	98	97	97	97	96	95	94	93	91	89	87	86	84	82	80	78	76	74	72	69	67	65	62	59	56	53	49	44	38	32	25	20	15	10	5	390
380		100	100	99	99	98	98	97	96	95	94	93	91	89	87	86	84	82	80	78	76	74	72	69	67	65	62	59	56	53	49	44	39	33	26	21	16	10	5	380
370			100	100	99	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	90	88	86	84	82	80	78	76	74	72	69	67	65	62	59	56	53	49	44	39	34	27	22	16	11	5	370
360				100	100	99	99	98	97	96	94	93	93	91	89	87	85	83	81	78	76	74	72	69	67	65	62	59	56	53	50	46	41	35	28	22	17	11	6	360
350					100	100	99	99	98	97	96	95	94	92	90	88	86	84	81	79	77	75	73	71	69	66	64	61	58	55	51	47	42	36	29	23	17	12	6	350
340						100	100	99	99	98	97	96	95	94	92	90	88	85	83	81	79	76	74	72	69	67	64	61	58	55	51	47	42	36	30	24	18	12	6	340
330							100	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	92	91	89	86	84	82	80	78	75	73	70	68	65	62	59	55	51	47	42	37	31	25	19	12	6	330
320								100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	89	87	84	82	79	77	74	71	68	65	62	59	55	51	47	43	38	32	26	20	14	8	320
310									100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	90	88	86	84	81	79	76	73	70	67	64	61	57	53	48	44	39	33	27	21	15	9	310
300										100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	91	89	88	86	83	80	77	75	72	69	66	63	59	55	50	45	40	34	29	23	17	11	300
290											100	99	98	97	96	95	94	92	90	89	87	85	82	79	77	74	71	68	65	61	57	52	47	42	36	31	25	19	11	290
280												100	99	98	97	95	94	93	91	90	88	86	84	81	79	76	73	70	66	63	59	54	49	43	37	33	27	21	12	280
270													100	99	97	96	95	94	93	91	90	88	86	84	82	79	76	72	69	65	60	55	50	45	39	34	28	22	13	270
260														100	99	97	96	95	94	93	91	90	88	86	84	81	78	75	71	67	62	57	52	47	41	36	30	23	14	260
250															100	99	98	97	96	94	93	92	90	88	86	83	80	77	73	69	64	59	54	49	43	37	30	23	15	250
240																100	99	98	97	96	95	94	91	90	88	85	82	78	74	71	66	60	55	50	44	38	31	24	15	240
230																	100	99	98	97	96	95	92	91	89	86	83	79	75	71	67	61	56	51	45	38	31	24	15	230
220																		100	99	98	97	96	93	92	90	87	84	80	76	72	67	62	57	52	46	40	33	25	16	220
210																			100	99	98	96	94	93	91	88	84	80	76	73	68	63	58	53	47	41	34	25	16	210
200																				100	99	97	95	94	92	89	85	81	77	73	69	64	59	54	48	42	35	26	17	200
190																					100	98	96	95	93	90	86	83	79	75	70	65	60	55	49	43	36	27	17	190
180																						100	98	96	94	91	88	85	81	77	72	67	62	57	51	45	36	27	17	180
170																							100	98	96	93	90	87	83	79	74	69	64	59	53	46	37	27	18	170
160																								100	98	95	92	89	85	81	76	71	66	61	55	46	38	28	18	160
150																									100	97	95	92	88	84	79	74	69	64	58	47	38	28	18	150
140																										100	97	94	90	86	82	77	72	67	61	48	39	29	19	140
130																											100	97	94	90	85	80	75	70	64	49	39	29	19	130
120																												100	97	93	88	83	78	73	67	50	40	30	21	120
110																													100	97	92	88	83	78	72	51	40	30	23	110
100																														100	96	92	88	83	77	52	41	31	23	100
90																															100	96	92	87	81	53	41	31	24	90
80																																100	96	91	85	54	42	32	25	80
70																																	100	96	91	55	42	32	26	70
60																																		100	95	56	43	33	27	60
50																																			100	57	43	33	28	50
	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	

REMAINING PLANTS IN SAMPLE (1/100 ACRE)

EXAMPLE:
To interpolate for 39 remaining plants and 240 original plants (236 original plants, rounded to 240):
39 is .9 of difference between 30 and 40; .9 x 7 (38 - 31) = 6.3
31 plus 6.3 = 37.3 (rounded to 37)

EXAMPLE: (For Remaining Plants of 0 – 10)
To interpolate for 6 remaining plants and 240 original plants:
(236 original plants, rounded to 240)
6 is .6 of difference between 0 and 10;
.6 x 15 (15-0) = 9
0 + 9 = 9

STAND REDUCTION - PERCENT OF POTENTIAL REMAINING 11th Leaf through 17th Leaf Stages of Growth

Use from 11th leaf through 17th leaf stage. Interpolate as necessary and round to the nearest whole percent. (DO NOT USE BEFORE 11TH LEAF STAGE.)

REMAINING STAND IN 1/100 OF AN ACRE

ORIGINAL STAND 1/100 OF AN ACRE	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	ORIGINAL STAND 1/100 OF AN ACRE
400	98	96	94	92	91	89	88	87	86	84	83	82	80	79	78	76	74	73	71	69	66	64	62	59	56	53	50	47	44	40	37	33	29	25	21	17	13	8	4	400
390	100	98	96	94	92	91	89	88	87	85	84	83	81	80	79	77	75	74	72	70	68	65	63	60	57	54	51	48	45	41	37	34	30	26	21	17	13	9	4	390
380		100	98	96	94	92	90	89	88	86	85	84	82	81	79	78	76	75	73	71	69	66	64	61	58	55	52	49	46	42	38	34	30	26	22	18	13	9	4	380
370			100	98	95	94	92	90	89	87	86	85	83	82	80	79	77	76	74	72	70	67	65	62	60	57	53	50	47	43	39	35	31	27	23	18	14	9	5	370
360				100	98	95	93	92	90	88	87	86	84	83	81	80	78	77	75	73	71	69	66	64	61	58	55	51	48	44	40	36	32	28	23	19	14	9	5	360
350					100	97	95	93	91	90	88	87	85	84	82	81	79	78	76	74	72	70	67	65	62	59	56	52	49	45	41	37	33	28	24	19	14	10	5	350
340						100	97	95	93	91	90	88	86	85	84	82	80	79	77	75	73	71	69	66	63	60	57	54	50	46	42	38	34	29	25	20	15	10	5	340
330							100	97	95	93	91	89	88	86	85	83	82	80	78	76	74	72	70	67	65	62	58	55	51	47	43	39	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	330
320								100	97	95	93	91	89	87	86	84	83	81	79	78	76	73	71	69	66	63	60	56	53	49	45	40	36	31	26	21	16	11	5	320
310									100	97	95	93	91	89	87	85	84	82	81	79	77	75	72	70	67	64	61	58	54	50	46	41	37	32	27	22	16	11	5	310
300										100	97	95	92	90	88	87	85	83	82	80	78	76	74	71	69	66	62	59	55	51	47	43	38	33	28	22	17	11	6	300
290											100	97	94	92	90	88	86	85	83	81	79	77	75	73	70	67	64	60	57	53	48	44	39	34	29	23	17	12	6	290
280												100	97	94	92	90	88	86	84	82	81	79	76	74	71	69	65	62	58	54	50	45	40	35	30	24	18	12	6	280
270													100	97	94	92	89	88	86	84	82	80	78	76	73	70	67	64	60	56	51	47	41	36	31	25	19	13	6	270
260														100	97	94	91	89	87	85	83	81	79	77	74	72	69	65	61	57	53	48	43	37	32	26	19	13	7	260
250															100	97	94	91	89	87	85	83	81	78	76	73	70	67	63	59	55	50	44	39	33	27	20	14	7	250
240																100	96	93	91	88	86	84	82	80	78	75	72	69	65	61	56	51	46	40	34	28	21	14	7	240
230																	100	96	93	90	88	86	84	82	79	77	74	70	67	63	58	53	48	42	35	29	22	15	7	230
220																		100	96	93	90	88	85	83	81	78	75	72	69	65	60	55	49	43	37	30	23	15	8	220
210																			100	96	93	90	87	85	82	80	77	74	71	67	62	57	51	45	38	31	24	16	8	210
200																				100	96	92	89	87	84	82	79	76	73	69	64	59	53	47	40	33	25	17	8	200
190																					100	96	92	89	86	84	81	78	75	71	66	61	55	49	42	34	26	18	9	190
180																						100	95	92	88	86	83	80	77	73	69	64	58	51	44	36	28	19	9	180
170																							100	95	91	88	85	82	79	75	71	66	60	54	46	38	29	20	10	170
160																								100	95	91	87	84	81	78	73	69	63	56	49	40	31	21	11	160
150																									100	95	90	87	83	80	76	71	66	59	51	43	33	22	11	150
140																										100	94	90	86	82	79	74	69	62	54	45	35	24	12	140
130																											100	94	89	85	81	77	72	65	57	48	37	26	13	130
120																												100	93	88	84	80	75	69	61	51	40	28	14	120
110																													100	93	88	83	78	72	65	55	43	30	15	110
100																														100	92	87	82	76	69	59	47	33	17	100
90																															100	92	86	80	73	64	51	36	19	90
80																																100	91	84	78	69	56	40	21	80
70																																	100	90	82	74	62	45	24	70
60																																		100	88	80	69	51	28	60
50																																			100	87	76	59	33	50
	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	

REMAINING STAND IN 1/100 OF AN ACRE

HAIL STAND REDUCTION LOSS – FOR 7TH LEAF THROUGH 10TH LEAF STAGES OF GROWTH

Use from 7th leaf stage through 10th leaf stage. Interpolate as necessary and round to the nearest whole percent. (DO NOT USE AFTER 10TH LEAF STAGE.)

REMAINING PLANTS IN SAMPLE (1/100) ACRE

ORIGINAL STAND	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10
400	0	0	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	8	9	11	13	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	31	33	36	39	42	45	48	52	57	63	69	76	81	86	90	95
390	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	7	9	11	13	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	31	33	35	38	41	44	47	51	56	62	68	75	80	85	90	95
380		0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	11	13	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	31	33	35	38	41	44	47	51	56	61	67	74	79	84	90	95
370			0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	31	33	35	38	41	44	47	51	56	61	66	73	78	84	89	95
360				0	0	1	1	2	3	4	6	7	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	22	24	26	28	31	33	35	38	41	44	47	50	54	59	65	72	78	83	89	94
350					0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	16	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	34	36	39	42	45	49	53	58	64	71	77	83	88	94
340						0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	17	19	21	24	26	28	31	33	36	39	42	45	49	53	58	64	70	76	82	88	94
330							0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	11	14	16	18	20	22	25	27	30	32	35	38	41	45	49	53	58	63	69	75	81	88	94
320								0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	13	16	18	21	23	26	29	32	35	38	41	45	49	53	57	62	68	74	80	86	92
310									0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	16	19	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	43	47	52	56	61	67	73	79	85	91
300										0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	11	12	14	17	20	23	25	28	31	34	37	41	45	50	55	60	66	71	77	83	89
290											0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	11	13	15	18	21	23	26	29	32	35	39	43	48	53	58	64	69	75	81	89
280												0	1	2	3	5	6	7	9	10	12	14	16	19	21	24	27	30	34	37	41	46	51	57	63	67	73	79	88
270													0	1	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	12	14	16	18	21	24	28	31	35	40	45	50	55	61	66	72	78	87
260														0	1	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	12	14	16	19	22	25	29	33	38	43	48	53	59	64	70	77	86
250															0	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	10	12	14	17	20	23	27	31	36	41	46	51	57	63	70	77	85
240																0	1	2	3	4	5	6	9	10	12	15	18	22	26	29	34	40	45	50	56	62	69	76	85
230																	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	11	14	17	21	25	29	33	39	44	49	55	62	69	76	85
220																		0	1	2	3	4	7	8	10	13	16	20	24	28	33	38	43	48	54	60	67	75	84
210																			0	1	2	4	6	7	9	12	16	20	24	27	32	37	42	47	53	59	66	75	84
200																				0	1	3	5	6	8	11	15	19	23	27	31	36	41	46	52	58	65	74	83
190																					0	2	4	5	7	10	14	17	21	25	30	35	40	45	51	57	64	73	83
180																						0	2	4	6	9	12	15	19	23	28	33	38	43	49	55	64	73	83
170																							0	2	4	7	10	13	17	21	26	31	36	41	47	54	63	73	82
160																								0	2	5	8	11	15	19	24	29	34	39	45	54	62	72	82
150																									0	3	5	8	12	16	21	26	31	36	42	53	62	72	82
140																										0	3	6	10	14	18	23	28	33	39	52	61	71	81
130																											0	3	6	10	15	20	25	30	36	51	61	71	81
120																												0	3	7	12	17	22	27	33	50	60	70	79
110																													0	3	8	12	17	22	28	49	60	70	77
100																														0	4	8	12	17	23	48	59	69	77
90																															0	4	8	13	19	47	59	69	76
80																																0	4	9	15	46	58	68	75
70																																	0	4	9	45	58	68	74
60																																		0	5	44	57	67	73
50																																			0	43	57	67	72

EXAMPLE: To interpolate for 89 remaining plants and 240 original plants
(236 original plants rounded to 240):
89 is .9 of difference between 90 and 80;
.9 X 6(40 - 34) = 5.4
40 minus 5.4 = 34.6 (rounded to 35)

EXAMPLE: (For Remaining Plants of 0 – 10)
To interpolate for 6 remaining plants and 240 original plants:
(236 original plants rounded to 240)
6 is .6 of difference between 0 and 10;
.6 x 15 (100 – 85) = 9
100 minus 9 = 91

REMAINING PLANTS IN SAMPLE (1/100) ACRE

HAIL STAND REDUCTION LOSS – FOR 11TH LEAF THROUGH 17TH LEAF STAGES OF GROWTH

Use from 11th leaf through 17th leaf stage. Interpolate as necessary and round to the nearest whole percent. (DO NOT USE BEFORE 11TH LEAF STAGE.)

REMAINING STAND IN 1/100 OF AN ACRE

ORIGINAL STAND 1/100 OF AN ACRE	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	ORIGINAL STAND 1/100 OF AN ACRE
400	2	4	6	8	9	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	20	21	22	24	26	27	29	31	34	36	38	41	44	47	50	53	56	60	63	67	71	75	79	83	87	92	96	400
390	0	2	4	6	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	17	19	20	21	23	25	26	28	30	32	35	37	40	43	46	49	52	55	59	63	66	70	74	79	83	87	91	96	390
380		0	2	4	6	8	10	11	12	14	15	16	18	19	21	22	24	25	27	29	31	34	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82	87	91	96	380
370			0	2	5	6	8	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24	26	28	30	33	35	38	40	43	47	50	53	57	61	65	69	73	77	82	86	91	95	370
360				0	2	5	7	8	10	12	13	14	16	17	19	20	22	23	25	27	29	31	34	36	39	42	45	49	52	56	60	64	68	72	77	81	86	91	95	360
350					0	3	5	7	9	10	12	13	15	16	18	19	21	22	24	26	28	30	33	35	38	41	44	48	51	55	59	63	67	72	76	81	86	90	95	350
340						0	3	5	7	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	21	23	25	27	29	31	34	37	40	43	46	50	54	58	62	66	71	75	80	85	90	95	340
330							0	3	5	7	9	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	33	35	38	42	45	49	53	57	61	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	330
320								0	3	5	7	9	11	13	14	16	17	19	21	22	24	27	29	31	34	37	40	44	47	51	55	60	64	69	74	79	84	89	95	320
310									0	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	16	18	19	21	23	25	28	30	33	36	39	42	46	50	54	59	63	68	73	78	84	89	95	310
300										0	3	5	8	10	12	13	15	17	18	20	22	24	26	29	31	34	38	41	45	49	53	57	62	67	72	78	83	89	94	300
290											0	3	6	8	10	12	14	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	30	33	36	40	43	47	52	56	61	66	71	77	83	88	94	290
280												0	3	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	19	21	24	26	29	31	35	38	42	46	50	55	60	65	70	76	82	88	94	280
270													0	3	6	8	11	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	27	30	33	36	40	44	49	53	59	64	69	75	81	87	94	270
260														0	3	6	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	26	28	31	35	39	43	47	52	57	63	68	74	81	87	93	260
250															0	3	6	9	11	13	15	17	19	22	24	27	30	33	37	41	45	50	56	61	67	73	80	86	93	250
240																0	4	7	9	12	14	16	18	20	22	25	28	31	35	39	44	49	54	60	66	72	79	86	93	240
230																	0	4	7	10	12	14	16	18	21	23	26	30	33	37	42	47	52	58	65	71	78	85	93	230
220																		0	4	7	10	12	15	17	19	22	25	28	31	35	40	45	51	57	63	70	77	85	92	220
210																			0	4	7	10	13	15	18	20	23	26	29	33	38	43	49	55	62	69	76	84	92	210
200																				0	4	8	11	13	16	18	21	24	27	31	36	41	47	53	60	67	75	83	92	200
190																					0	4	8	11	14	16	19	22	25	29	34	39	45	51	58	66	74	82	91	190
180																						0	5	8	12	14	17	20	23	27	31	36	42	49	56	64	72	81	91	180
170																							0	5	9	12	15	18	21	25	29	34	40	46	54	62	71	80	90	170
160																								0	5	9	13	16	19	22	27	31	37	44	51	60	69	79	89	160
150																									0	5	10	13	17	20	24	29	34	41	49	57	67	78	89	150
140																										0	6	10	14	18	21	26	31	38	46	55	65	76	88	140
130																											0	6	11	15	19	23	28	35	43	52	63	74	87	130
120																												0	7	12	16	20	25	31	39	49	60	72	86	120
110																													0	7	12	17	22	28	35	45	57	70	85	110
100																														0	8	13	18	24	31	41	53	67	83	100
90																															0	8	14	20	27	36	49	64	81	90
80																																0	9	16	22	31	44	60	79	80
70																																	0	10	18	26	38	55	76	70
60																																		0	12	20	31	49	72	60
50																																			0	13	24	41	67	50
	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	

REMAINING STAND IN 1/100 OF AN ACRE

LEAF LOSS CHART

Stage of Growth	Percent Leaf Area Destroyed																		
	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
	Percent Production Lost																		
7-leaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	9
8-leaf	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	11
9-leaf	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	7	9	10	11	12	13
10-leaf	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	9	11	13	14	15	16
11-leaf	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	18	20	22
12-leaf	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	10	11	13	15	16	18	20	23	26	28
13-leaf	0	1	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	11	13	15	17	19	22	25	28	31	34
14-leaf	0	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	13	15	17	20	22	25	28	32	36	40	44
15-leaf	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	12	15	17	20	23	26	30	34	38	42	46	51
16-leaf	1	2	3	4	6	8	11	14	18	20	23	27	31	36	40	44	49	55	61
17-leaf	2	3	4	5	7	9	13	17	21	24	28	32	37	43	48	53	59	65	72
18-leaf	2	3	5	7	9	11	15	19	24	28	33	38	44	50	56	62	69	76	84
19-21 leaf	3	4	6	8	11	14	18	22	27	32	38	43	51	57	64	71	79	87	96
Tassel	3	5	7	9	13	17	21	26	31	36	42	48	55	62	68	75	83	91	100
Silked	3	5	7	9	12	16	20	24	29	34	39	45	51	58	65	72	80	88	97
Silks brown	2	4	6	8	11	15	18	22	27	31	36	41	47	54	60	66	74	81	90
Pre-blister	2	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	32	37	43	49	54	60	66	73	81
Blister	2	3	5	7	10	13	16	19	22	26	30	34	39	45	50	55	60	66	73
Early milk	2	3	4	6	8	11	14	17	20	24	28	32	36	41	45	50	55	60	66
Milk	1	2	3	5	7	9	12	15	18	21	24	28	32	37	41	45	49	54	59
Late milk	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	15	18	21	24	28	32	35	38	42	46	50
Soft dough	1	1	2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	17	20	23	26	29	32	35	38	41
Early dent		0	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	18	21	23	25	27	29	32
Dent	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	10	12	14	15	17	19	20	21	23
Late dent	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Nearly mature	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8
Mature	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STAGE MODIFICATION

Actual Leaves at Date of Loss	TOTAL ACTUAL LEAVES TO BE PRODUCED (ULTIMATE NO. OF LEAVES)													
	12	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**
	MODIFIED STAGE													
5	11	10	9	8	8	7	6	5	5	5				
6	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	6	6	5			
7	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	7	7	6	5		
8	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	8	8	7	6	5	
9	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	9	9	8	7	6	5
10	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	10	10	9	8	7	6
11	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	10	9	8	7
12	19/21	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	12	12	11	10	9	8
13		19/21	18	17	16	15	14	13	13	13	12	11	10	9
14			19/21	18	17	16	15	14	14	14	13	12	11	10
15				19/21	18	17	16	15	15	15	14	13	12	11
16					19/21	18	17	16	16	16	15	14	13	12
17						19/21	18	17	17	17	16	15	14	13
18							19/21	18	18	18	17	16	15	14
19								19/21	19/21	19/21	18	17	16	15
20									19/21	19/21	19/21	18	17	16
21										19/21	19/21	19/21	18	17
22											19/21	19/21	19/21	18
23												19/21	19/21	19/21
24													19/21	19/21
25														19/21

STAGE CHARACTERISTICS

All Stage are based on 50 percent of the plants in the sample at or beyond a given phase of development.

STAGE OF GROWTH (LEAF IS 50 PERCENT EXPOSED AND IS USUALLY THE UPPERMOST LEAF TIP POINTING BELOW A HORIZONTAL LINE	AVERAGE TIME INTERVAL (THIS STAGE TO NEXT)	COLLAR OF THIS LEAF IS VISIBLE	TIP OF THIS LEAF IS VISIBLE	PERCENT OF LEAF AREA EXPOSED
7th Leaf	3 days	5th	9th	6
8th Leaf	3 days	6th	10th	10
9th Leaf	3 days	7th	11th	16
10th Leaf	3 days	7th	12th	23
11th Leaf	3 days	8th	13th	31
12th Leaf	3 days	9th	14th	41
13th Leaf	3 days	10th	15th	50
14th Leaf	3 days	11th	16th	60
15th Leaf	3 days	12th	17th	69
16th Leaf	3 days	13th	18th	77
17th Leaf	3 days	14th	---	84
18th Leaf	2 days	15th	----	94
19-21 Leaf	2 days	Tassel and ear shoot emerging but not fully extended. Removal of husks will show the silk to be shorter than cob. The last leaves of the plant are in the process of becoming fully extended. Elongation of upper nodes is not complete.		96

STAGE CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

NAME OF STAGE	AVERAGE TIME INTERVAL (THIS STAGE TO NEXT)	CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF LEAF AREA EXPOSED
Tasseled	4 days	Tassel fully extended; ear shoot exposed but no silk showing. Husks opened on the ear shoot would show the silk longer than cob. No pollen evident. Plant has reached maximum size.	99
Silked	4 days	Pollination period. Silks have emerged. Tassel is shedding pollen.	100
Silks Brown	5 days	Pollination period almost complete. Seventy-five percent of silks on ear shoot showing a purple to brown color. Silks are not dry to the touch even though the color has changed to purplish brown.	
Pre-Blister	4 days	Pollination period is complete. Silks are brown but not dry. No fluid in seed coat and kernel has appearance of a pimple.	
Blister	4 days	Kernels on cob appear as watery blisters. Kernel is white, fluid is colorless. Removal of fluid from kernel would leave only hull.	
Early Milk	4 days	Beginning of roasting ear stage. Kernels changing in color from white to yellow. Kernels of seed coat starting to show slight yellow appearance. Thin chalky or milky substance in kernels.	
Milk	5 days	Prime roasting ear stage. Full yellow color. Cob has reached its maximum length. Milky fluid in kernel, no solid substance.	
Late Milk	4 days	Milky fluid thickening and solids forming at the end opposite point of kernel.	
Soft Dough	5 days	Past prime roasting ear stage. Pasty or semi-solid. First few dents are showing near butt end. Kernels still produce a milky substance when squeezed.	
Early Dent	5 days	Kernels along entire ear beginning to dent. Thick gummy substance will be evident when kernel is squeezed but kernels will squirt milk when mashed.	
Dent	5 days	Most kernels dented or denting. Kernel can be cut easily with fingernail. While most kernels will not squirt milk when squeezed, there will be evidence of milk in the top of some kernels.	
Late Dent	5 days	All kernels are dented. The kernels are drying down from the top where a small hard white layer of starch is forming.	
Nearly Mature	5 days	Hull on opposite side of embryo has a shiny hardened appearance nearly halfway to cob. Kernel is not hard or brittle.	
Fully Mature	----	Physiological maturity has been reached and the moisture level is below 40 percent on most Corn Belt hybrids. Shiny hardened appearance of hull on opposite side of embryo has extended to the cob. Dry matter accumulation has ceased.	

Figure A

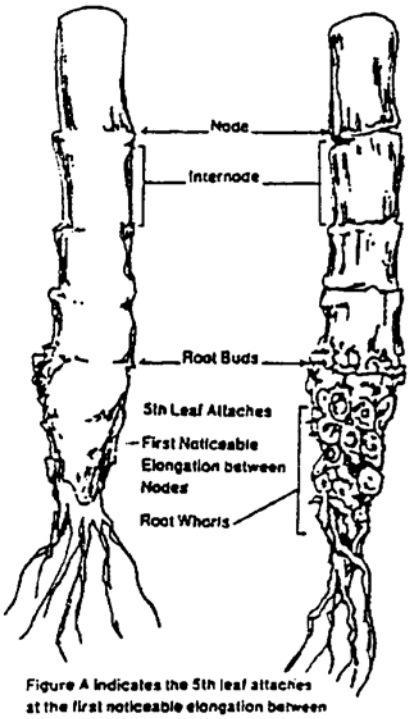


Figure A indicates the 5th leaf attaches at the first noticeable elongation between nodes starting at the root end.

Figure B

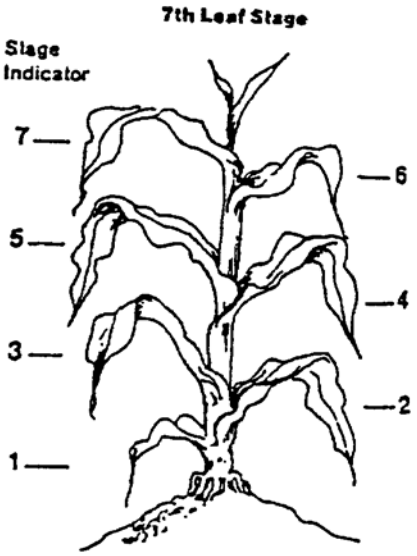
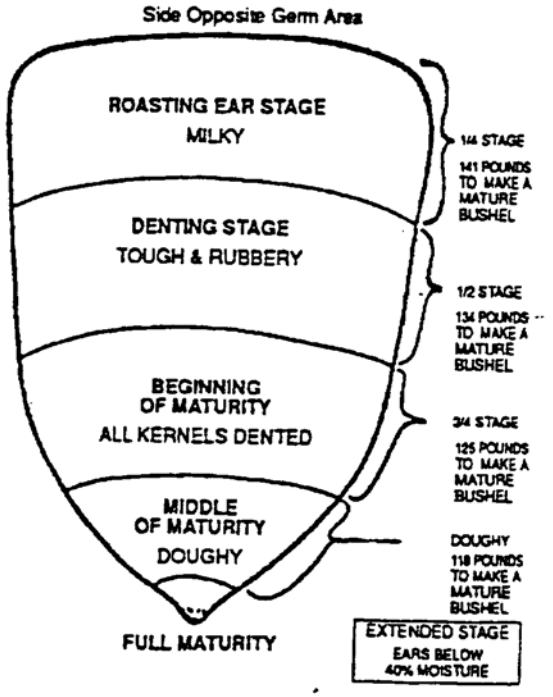
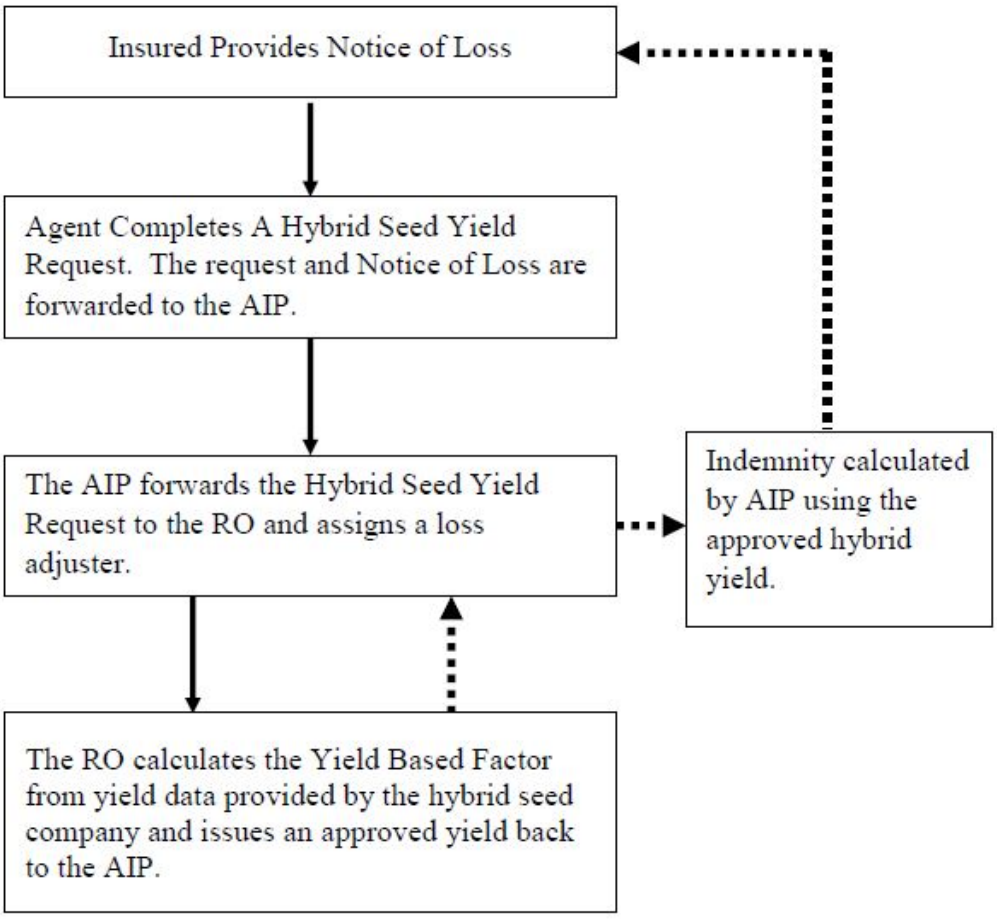


Figure B indicates that the stage indicator leaf is that leaf which is 40 to 50 percent exposed and is usually the uppermost leaf that is pointing below a horizontal line.

FIGURE C



Hybrid Sweet Corn Seed Notice of Loss and Approved Yield Processes.



Hybrid Sweet Corn Seed Approved Yield Process

Hybrid Seed Approved Yield Process

The following steps are used to arrive at the approved yield for hybrid sweet corn seed.

Step One: RMA RO issues a "Hybrid Seed Template" worksheet to the Hybrid Seed Company to be completed by the Hybrid Seed Company with the **actual yield data** for each hybrid grown in the **previous crop year; and the expected yield** for each hybrid to be grown in the current year.

Step Two: The Hybrid Seed Company completes and provides the "Hybrid Seed Template," as provided by the RMA RO, and submits the completed "Hybrid Seed Template" to the RMA RO.

Step Three: RMA RO calculates the Yield Base Factor (YBF) from yield data provided by the Hybrid Seed Company on the "Hybrid Seed Template."

Step Four: RMA RO calculates and issues the Approved Yield through the ROE application for each Hybrid so the insuring AIP may request the Approved Yield for the current crop year prior to harvest of the hybrid.

Hybrid Sweet Corn Seed Approved Yield Process

AIP Requesting an Approved Yield

The AIP completes and provides the following information to the appropriate RMA RO to obtain an approved yield for a hybrid as stated in Step Four of the Approved Yield Process.

ELEMENT	**REQUIRED INFORMATION ON HYBRID SEED APPROVED YIELD REQUST**
AIP	Enter the name of the AIP making the Approved Yield request
Commodity	Enter the name of the hybrid seed crop being requested
Seed Company	Enter the hybrid seed company name and ID number
Facility/Plant Location	Enter the location of the hybrid seed plant or facility where the hybrid was or will be processed
Hybrid Identification	Enter the appropriate hybrid identification number or code